BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE. BANGOR, ME., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1873. VOLUME XL—NUMBER 34.

BANGOR

Daily Whig & Courier,

PUBLISHED MORNINGS,

[illegible] 1, East End Kenduskeag Bridge.

TERMS—$8.00 per Year,
4.00 for Six Months.
2.00 for Three Months.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bangor Weekly Courier,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

[illegible] of the DAILY WHIG AND COURIER, at [illegible] per Year, invariably in advance.

AGENCIES.

[illegible] & Co., 10 State St., Boston, [illegible] Row, New York, are authorized Agents [illegible] and Subscriptions for [illegible]

[illegible] Agent, No. 6, Tremont Street,

[illegible] Rowell & Co., Agents, 12 Park Row,

[illegible] Agent, Boston.

[illegible] in all cases be paid in advance. [illegible] slip shows the time [illegible] paid. All papers discontinued [illegible] the subscription expires.

Business Cards.

Bangor Machine Depot.

An assortment of

[illegible] Hand Wood and Iron Working [illegible] constantly on hand.

[illegible] Engines and Boilers

[illegible] Pulleys and Belting in great variety.

[illegible] Safes, new and second hand, at [illegible] Boston Prices.

[illegible] Agent for

[illegible]'s Celebrated Pressure and Exhaust Blowers.

Paints all shades, ready for use, by the gallon

Machinery Oil, &c.

[illegible] Pipe Fitting done to order.

R. W. PRATT,
Depot Block, Exchange Street.
tf

Dr. Mervine's

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT,

THE WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

GOING, GOING, GONE, at

HARLOW & SWEET'S, Bangor.

Price 25 cents.
d&w

PATRONIZE

The New Clothing House,

No. 1 Dolan's Block, Main Street,

[illegible] will find good bargains in

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

[illegible] garments cut and made in the latest and [illegible] style.

M. BOYCE & CO.
tf

Special Notice.

[illegible], of the late firm of E. & S. S. [illegible], tenders thanks to his friends and [illegible] past patronage long bestowed, and [illegible] that he is ready to attend to all [illegible] the MOVING LINE. Brick Wood or [illegible] Bldgs, Raised or Moved to order. [illegible] 28 Centre Street Box 385

S. S. LOW.

[illegible] April 11, 1869.

Engines and Boilers for Sale.

[illegible] subscriber will sell, at a very low price, a 20-Horse Power Portable Steam Engine, in good repair, has been run but a year and a half. Also a 40-Horse Power Stationary Engine, in good running order; and two large Flue Boilers, one 20 feet and the other 26 feet long, 42 inches in diameter.

Parties wishing convenient, cheap and reliable power will do well to call and examine the engines.

G. [illegible] & SON

[illegible]horn's Steam Mill, Etna, Nov. 21, 1871

Hardick's Patent

CELEBRATED

NIAGRA STEAM PUMP.

[illegible] to be seen in operation, at Dole & [illegible] Works, [illegible] Street, at [illegible] Brothers' [illegible] Works, and at our shop [illegible] sale.

[illegible] AGERY IRON CO., Agents.

[illegible], Bangor, Dec. 1, 1872

ELIZABETH WYER,

49 Grove Street,

[illegible] and repair all kinds of FURS in genteel [illegible] the most thorough manner. [illegible] GLOVES made very nice for Gentlemen or [illegible] Sable Skins made up so as to please the [illegible]

Bangor, Nov. 1, 1872.

TO BUILDERS,

AND

Those Proposing to Build.

THE BANGOR & PISCATAQUIS SLATE COMPANY, having attained a depth of from 100 to [illegible] particular as the solid ledge, in their Quarry [illegible] Maine, are enabled to offer to Builders [illegible] proposing to build, a Roofing Slate, [illegible] (no slate being taken from less [illegible]), strength and elasticity of material, [illegible] thickness, dark and unchangeable [illegible] and economy of preparation (for laying,) [illegible] every requisite of a perfect slate, they [illegible] to pronounce SUPERIOR to any, [illegible] ever offered for sale in this [illegible]

[illegible] by letter or otherwise will be promptly [illegible] application to the subscriber.

C. B. ABBOT,
Upper Steamboat Wharf.

[illegible] April 15th, 1871.

WM M. ROBINSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

And Solicitor in Bankruptcy,

HOULTON, MAINE.
tf

JAMES H. BURGESS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WINN, MAINE.
mar2 tf

Notice.

The subscriber has been appointed by the European and North American Railway Company, EMIGRANT AGENT, for the purpose of gathering and publishing information of the extent, value and situation of THE LANDS OF MAINE suitable for settlement, and otherwise encouraging immigration into this State. He is constantly at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, on Washington Street, Bangor, Maine, ready to aid all who are seeking information in regard to those lands, or are desirous of taking up and cultivating any portion of them.

JAMES A. PURINTON.

Bangor June 12, 1871

Frank S. Jennison & Co.,

39 Broad St, Old Stand, 39

Are the only authorized persons to sign in liquidation of the Firm of JENNISON & PIERCE. They will also pay all firm debts.

FRANK S. JENNISON & CO.

Bangor, Nov. 20, 1871.

P. S. & J. B. HUCKINS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARD PINE TIMBER,

PLANK & BOARDS.
OAK TIMBER & PLANK,
Oak and Locust Treenails,
Wharf and Dock Border Sts, East Boston;
Boston Office, 44 Central St.

August 12, 1872. ly

Partnership Notice.

SNOW & MAYO have formed a copartnership to conduct the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, at No. 11 Main Street, Bangor.

EDWARD G. SNOW.
HENRY A. MAYO.

Bangor, Oct. 2, 1872.

Real Estate.

For Rent.

A desirable tenement just put in thorough repair, convenient for a small family without children. CHARLES KITTREDGE, No. 89 Harlow St.

dec3

For Rent.

Two small but convenient tenements with stable, on Birch Street. Apply at Paint Shop, No. 9 State Street.

H. S. DUNBAR.

nov28

TO LET.

ROOMS WITH POWER. Apply to J. W. STRANGE, Franklin Street.

oct29 tf

Tenements to Rent.

Enquire at the Insurance Office formerly occupied by the late J. W. HATHAWAY, corner Central and Hammond Streets.

H. E. SHERMAN, Adm'r,

April 3, 1872.

For Rent.

Store No. 20 Main street, now occupied by HINES & CO. One of the best stores and most desirable stands in the city. Possession given Nov. 1st. Also two rooms over the store.

THOMAS HERSEY,
Aug. 30th. tf Pickering Block.

For Rent.

Store No. 33 Broad Street and 13 Pickering Square. Apply to I. W. ALLEN, Depot Block, Old City Point Block, Exchange Street.

aug28

Real Estate for Sale.

We offer at private sale the following Real Estate, belonging to the Estate of J. C. Rand, Bankrupt, having obtained authority from the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, to sell the same at private or public sale, free and clear from incumbrances:

1st. House and Lot in Oldtown village, lately occupied by Rand and known as his Homestead. Lot is large and pleasantly located, with two story House, Ell and Stable on it, all or nearly all finished and in good repair.

2d. About 1625 acres of wild land in Milford, with Steam Mill and other buildings thereon. Mill was built about two years ago, and was used for sawing staves, heading and long lumber.

3d. Lot No. 15 in Bradley, same bought by Rand of Eddy & Plummer, containing about 610 acres.

4th. One-half undivided of Lots 9 and 10, third Range in Milford, Gordon's survey, excepting therefrom 50 acres reserved in deed, Wm Howard to J. H. Bowler. Amasa Gerrish owns the other half.

5th. One-half undivided of about 25 acres of land in Milford, east side of Otter Stream. Amasa Gerrish owns the other half.

JASPER HUTCHINGS, Bangor,
JOHN A. BLANCHARD, Oldtown,

jan6

Steam Saw Mill to Let.

The new Steam Saw Mill on the Stillwater branch of the Penobscot river, at Upper Stillwater, containing 1 Gang, 1 Muley Saw, 1 Clapboard, 1 Lath, and 2 Shingle Machines. It has all the fixtures and machinery to make it the most convenient mill in the United States.

This Mill has a large surplus of power, and is warranted for its capacity to cut more lumber than any other mill in operation, with same quality of logs.

It will be leased with sufficient and convenient boomage grounds, for a term of years, on liberal terms, on application to

HASELEN & LANCASTER.

Upper Stillwater, Jan. 24, 1873. tf

Sportsmen

AND

TOURISTS,

Visiting the Maritime Provinces can be supplied with all requisite materials for the

FOREST, LAKE, RIVER,

—AT—

Mackenzie Brothers,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SILK MERCERS

—AND—

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

42 King Street, St. John, New Brunswick.

Prices at the above establishment reliable.

,oi9 ly

LYNDE HOTEL,

ROCKLAND, MAINE

G. A. LYNDE, - - Proprietor.

THE HOUSE has been erected the present season, on the corner of Park and Main St, Rockland, and is now open for the public patronage.

Clean beds, pleasant rooms, good fare, and careful attendance, will be offered to the guests of this house, and no pains will be spared to make their stay agreeable. Nearly every room looks out upon the bay, and every room in the house is pleasant, thus affording to persons desirous of enjoying the sea breeze and spending the summer months, an opportunity to do so, without locating on an island, where they can enjoy the sea air and nothing else.

Have taken especial pains to prepare convenient sample rooms.

Carriages to take passengers to and from the house free of charge.

Good Livery Stable connected with the house and good stable for transient horses.

RAILROAD TICKETS.

PASSENGERS going West and South, can obtain Tickets at Bangor of the undersigned, Agents for the

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

This is a direct, and well managed route,—connecting without change of cars, at Union depots.

Also, Agents for the

ERIE RAILWAY.

Tickets to Boston by Rail or Boat; and from Boston to Buffalo by either route; from Buffalo to any point West, or Southwest.

E. F. & W. G. DUREN,
No. 4, Hammond Street,
Next door west of Eastern Express Office.

jan16

PROVINCE HOUSE

ON EUROPEAN PLAN,

163 Washington and 11 Province Court.

Opposite Old South Church, Boston.

G. A. COWAN, Proprietor.
(Late of Parks House.)

This House recently opened. Everything new throughout. Rooms by the day or week. 75 cents and $1.00 per day.

aug28

GEORGE'S HOTEL,

MAIN ST., THOMASTON, MAINE.

This old, well-known and favorite House has during the past winter, been thoroughly overhauled, remodeled, and supplied with new furniture, in style equal to all Hotel of the day, is now ready for permanent and transient boarders.

The rooms are all light and airy, the arrangement being such that each room has a view upon MAIN STREET, a street unsurpassed in beauty by none in the State, making it a most pleasant resort for visitors from cities during the summer season.

The Larder will be kept fully supplied with the best the market affords, at all times and seasons, and no pains or expense spared to make the condition of all who may patronize the House agreeable and happy.

Central and commodious Sample Rooms are open in connection with the House, to accommodate Commercial Travelling Agents.

Coaches leave the House to connect with all the steamers touching at Rockland from east and west, also to convey passengers to and from the cars.

Carleton's well known Livery Stable is connected with the Hotel.

All old acquaintances and friends at the LYNDE HOUSE, where the undersigned officiated as Clerk from its opening, are invited not to forget his present position. He will be at home and happy to meet them all.

WILLIAM E. BICKFORD, Proprietor.
CHARLES H. GLOYD, Clerk.
Thomaston, June 1st, 1872. june14

NOTICE.

The Directors of the Penobscot Lumbering Association will receive sealed proposals, on or before the 20th day of February, next, for rafting the Logs at the Penobscot Boom the next rafting season,—the Association to furnish the Tools, Rope, Anchors, Buildings, furniture, &c., that they now have on hand, the same to be appraised when taken and when returned,—the party rafting the logs to pay the difference in the appraisal for the use of said articles and give a bond satisfactory to said Directors for the proper and faithful performance of said rafting, which is to be done under the direction of the Directors of said Association, said Directors reserving the right of rejecting any or all proposals that may be received; the whole matter to be submitted to the Penobscot Lumbering Association at its next annual meeting.

Per order of the Directors.

ASA [illegible] HOOK, Clerk P. L. A.

Bangor, Dec. 14, 1872.

Don't You Forget It!

THAT [illegible] STEVENS, NO. 36 HAMMOND ST.

Manufactures and repairs all kinds of Jewelry, setting Diamonds, &c., &c. [illegible]

[illegible] No. 36 Hammond St.

A GREAT DISCOVERY!

A. B. C. 3. A New Discovery.

Sample free to all!

At the Drug Stores.

Adamson's FRIEND Balsam
Adamson's Balsam
Adamson's WHY Balsam
Adamson's Balsam
Adamson's SUFFERING? Balsam
Adamson's Balsam
Adamson's WHEN Balsam
Adamson's Balsam
Adamson's $5000 REWARD is Balsam
Adamson's offered for a Balsam
Adamson's better Remedy than ADAM- Balsam
Adamson's SON'S BOTANIC COUGH BAL- Balsam
Adamson's SAM for the cure of Colds, Balsam
Adamson's Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Balsam
Adamson's Bronchitis, Soreness of Lungs, Balsam
Adamson's Asthma, Consumption, and all Balsam
Adamson's diseases of a like nature. Balsam
Adamson's The following are a few of the Balsam
Adamson's names of those who have used Balsam
Adamson's this Remedy: Mrs. Gov. Coney; Balsam
Adamson's Anson P. Morrill, ex-Governor; Balsam
Adamson's Hon. J. J. Eveleth, Mayor of Balsam
Adamson's Augusta, Rev. Dr. Torsey, of Balsam
Adamson's Kent's Hill; Rev. Dr. Ricker; Balsam
Adamson's Rev. D. B. Randall, Rev. E. E. Balsam
Adamson's Martin; Dr. Ayer; Rev. C. F. Balsam
Adamson's Penney; Rev. G. W. Quinby; Balsam
Adamson's Rev. W. A. Drew; Rev. H. F. Balsam
Adamson's Wood, Col. F. M. Drew, Sec'y Balsam
Adamson's of State; Rev. F. W. Smith; Col Balsam
Adamson's Geo. W. Stanley, President First Balsam
Adamson's National Bank; S. W. Lane, Balsam
Adamson's Sec. Senate; Warren L. Alden. Balsam

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM, prepared by F. W. Kinsman, of this city, has already attained a substantial reputation throughout the country. The names of those who have tested its remedial properties and recommend its use are of the highest standing in the community, and ought to be a sufficient guaranty of this popular medicine.—Maine Farmer, March 26, 1872.

It contains no

Opium, Calomel or Mineral Poison

and can be taken by the most delicate child.

$5000 REWARD!!

$1000 REWARD!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Beware of Counterfeits And Imitations.

The high reputation gained by Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption has given rise to spurious compounds which are peddled out through the country *called the same*. The genuine Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared only by F. W. Kinsman, the inventor and sole proprietor. To protect yourselves from imposition, examine the bottle and see that the words "F. W. Kinsman, Druggist, Augusta, Me." are blown in the glass of the bottle.

Having examined the formula from which Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared, we recommend it as a safe and reliable medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, whooping cough, asthma, &c., &c.

GEO. W. Martin, M. D., Augusta, Me.
L. H. STEARNS, M. D.,

Price 35 and 75 cents. Large bottles the cheapest.

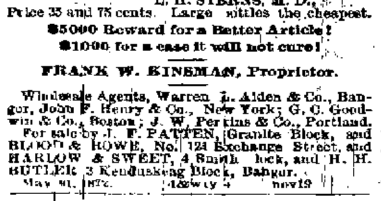
$5000 Reward for a Better Article!
$1000 for a case it will not cure!

FRANK W. KINSMAN, Proprietor.

Wholesale Agents, Warren L. Alden & Co., Bangor; John F. Henry & Co., New York; G. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston; J. W. Perkins & Co., Portland.

For sale by J. F. PATTEN, Granite Block, and BLOOD & ROWE, No. 124 Exchange Street, and HARLOW & SWEET, 4 Smith Block, and H. H. BUTLER, 3 Kenduskeag Block, Bangor.

May 31, 1872. 1d&wly 5 nov19



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

—AND—

Holloway's Ointment.

The grand principle that operates in these wonderful medicines, is the power that they possess in purifying the turgid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the finest Vegetable Extracts, Herbs, and Medicinal Gums. Possessing not a grain of mineral in their combination, they never expose those who use them to any danger, at any time or season. No mother need hesitate to prescribe them to her children, and the most delicate constitution can use them with as great a benefit as the most vigorous and powerful frame.

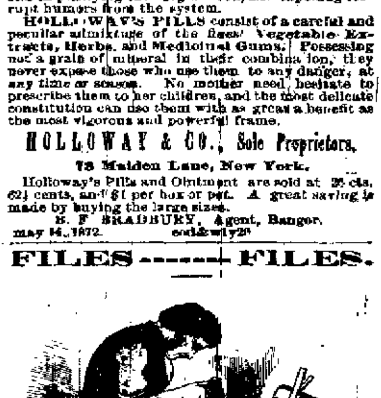
HOLLOWAY & CO., Sole Proprietors,
78 Maiden Lane, New York.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are sold at 25 cts. 62½ cents, and $1 per box or pot. A great saving is made by buying the large sizes.

E. F. BRADBURY, Agent, Bangor.

may 14, 1872. eod&wly20

FILES——FILES.



NOW IS THE TIME to Sharpen up and get ready for business. I have on hand

1000 DOZEN FILES,

And am finishing off 150 Dozen per week, which I am selling at

The Lowest Prices,

and will warrant them equal to any imported. ☞Call and see them.

OLD FILES RECUT, as usual.

JOS COLLETT,
jan7 EXCHANGE STREET.

NOTICE.

You can buy ONE BOX, or ONE HUNDRED, or ONE THOUSAND Boxes

LAYER RAISINS

Cheaper of me than of any other man in this city.

Try it and find out.

GEO. C. PICKERING,
Nos. 22 and 24 Central Street.
dec23 tf [Com. copy]

Penobscot Log Driving Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Penobscot Log Driving Company for the choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be holden at the Penobscot Exchange, in Bangor, on TUESDAY, the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1873, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At this meeting the driving of the Logs on the West Branch of the Penobscot River the next driving season, will be put up at auction, and let to the lowest bidder subject to the approval of the Company.

By order of the Directors.

[illegible]

Bangor January 29, 1873.

Kenduskeag National Bank of Bangor.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Kenduskeag National Bank [illegible] on FRIDAY, the 14th day [illegible]

[illegible] DODD, Cashier.

Bangor, Jan. 24, 1873.

The Last Half Million

OF THE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

ISSUED BY THE

[illegible]

Railroad Company.

Are now offered for sale, about $3,500,000 having already been sold.

The road (212 miles in length) is the air-line low-grade route to Chicago from the Indiana Coal Fields.

That portion of the road (132 miles) which has been in operation since December, 1871, has earned over and above all expenses,

$263,313.48,

its interest obligation upon Bonds, for the same time, being but $160,416.67 gold.

The net earnings increased from $18,653.45, in December, to $28,399.62, in October the latter being at the rate of $340,795.44 per annum. The total interest liability upon the total issue of Bonds upon the whole is $296,000 gold. The 132 miles are, therefore, earning net, more than enough to pay interest upon the entire bonded debt upon the 212 miles.

These figures give the best assurance, to careful investors, that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are SAFE BEYOND QUESTION.

The Indiana Division, giving direct access to the coal mines, and completing the connection between them and Chicago, will be in operation by January 1st, and the earnings of the road will be thenceforth largely increased.

The company is not in debt, and owns a large and very valuable real estate at Chicago, beside having an equipment of twenty-four first-class locomotives and about 500 cars.

The Bonds are at the rate of $18,500 per mile, are for $1,000 each, and have forty years to run, the interest (at 7 per cent gold,) payable in New York, April 1st, and October 1st.

The present price is 90 and interest from October 1st, the Company reserving the right to advance the price at any time.

Early orders are suggested, in order to secure any portion of this extremely desirable loan.

For further particulars, statement of earnings, maps of the line, &c., apply to

Messrs. Bowler & Merrill,

Bankers & Brokers.

142 Exchange St. Bangor, Me.

OR

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,

Bankers,

23 Nassau St., New York,
General Agents.

dec18 d&w3m

8 Per Cent.

GOLD BOND

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

ONLY $16,000 PER MILE

ON A

Completed Road.

The First Mortgage of the

Logansport, Crawfordsville,

AND

Southwestern Railway

OF

INDIANA.

The traffic of this road has steadily increased since its completion, and in addition to its other local business, it is now doing a large traffic in the transportation of Block Coal. We offer the small amount of Bonds remaining unsold, recommending them to all classes of investors as in every way safe and secure, besides rendering a larger income than any other first-class Railway Bond upon the market. For Pamphlets, with Maps and full particulars, apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No. 12 Pine St., New York.

Or P. M. BLAKE, Agent.

No. 9 Central Street, Bangor.

nov23 3m

[illegible]

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown.*

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. Seven Years' Credit; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Land present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to Settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
OR 23 FIFTH AVENUE,
Corner 9th St., New York.

june8 W&eod&wly25

For Sale in Oldtown.

House and two lots, all connected. House suitable for boarders. Cheap and easy terms. For particulars address owner,

C. M. FLINN,
10 Congress St., Chicago, Ill.

jan29 3tawd&w*

THE

CHINA TEA COMPANY,

West Market Square,

BANGOR.

Are determined to keep up with the times, and have therefore reduced the prices of all their goods, including

[illegible]

Whig & Courier.

Daily Established 1834 - - - Weekly 18[illegible].

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one square (one inch in space) one insertion,	$1 00
For one square, two insertions,	1 25
For one square, three times in the Daily,	1 50
For one square, one week,	2 00
each week's continuance,	75
For half-square, one time,	75
For half-square, three times,	1 00
For half-square, one week,	1 25
each week's continuance,	40
For one square, in Weekly, three times,	1 50
each week's continuance,	25

SPECIAL NOTICES, $2.50 per square for first week—$1.00 per square for continuance.

DOUBLE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS, inserted at the rate of "Special Notices."

☞Advertisements continued three times a week at two-thirds price; two times a week, one half price; one time a week, one third price.

☞Advertisements, where the time of insertion is not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.

☞All Transient Advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements under the head of "Business Notices" 10 cents per line, each insertion, for solid matter, and 15 cents per line for leaded.

THE STATE MILITIA.

The annual report of the Adjutant General B. B. Murray has just been issued from the press, and gives a comprehensive statement of the condition of the Militia and other matters relating to this department of the State Government. At the commencement of the year there were ten companies of Infantry organized under the law of 1869, nine of which were uniformed. The Hersey Light Infantry of Oldtown has since been accepted in place of the Calais company, and the Androscoggin Artillery of Lewiston and Auburn has been placed on the same footing with the infantry companies, so that now, the organized military force of the State under the above named law, consists of ten companies of infantry and one of light artillery. These companies together with the Montgomery Guards of Portland, (organized under the militia law to the command of Gen J. L. Chamberlain who was elected Major-General of Militia, Feb. 28th, 1872. Gen. Murray and Gen. Chamberlain both urge that to maintain a sufficient degree of interest to keep this force alive and efficient, it is necessary to have, in addition to the company inspections, an annual encampment or "muster" of all the organizations, which would tend to the promotion of a proper military spirit, as well as give an opportunity for instruction and practice in battalion or regimental movements. Gen. Chamberlain recommends, in his report, the following plan: 1st, to provide for three regimental organizations, with headquarters at Portland, Augusta and Bangor, respectively; 2d, two companies to be entitled to a Major, Adjutant and non commissioned staff; 3d, four companies to be entitled to a Lieut.-Colonel, Adjutant and non-commissioned staff; 4th six companies entitled to a Colonel, Adjutant, Quarter-master, and non commissioned staff; 5th, ten companies entitled to a full regimental organization; 6th, artillery to remain unattached and to be assigned in orders. To apply this formula, Gen. Chamberlain proposes and recommends the following partial organization:—First Regiment, Colonel commanding;—Portland Light Infantry, Portland Mechanic Blues, Portland Montgomery Guards, Norway Light Infantry, Auburn Light Infantry and Portland Cadets; Second Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel commanding—Jameson Guards of Bangor, Hersey Light Infantry of Oldtown, Crosby Guards of Hampden and City Guards of Belfast; Third Regiment, Major commanding—Capital Guards of Augusta, and Skowhegan Light Infantry. This regimental organization, Gen. Chamberlain thinks, would amply provide for the efficient care and control of all the militia which in ordinary times would seek service, and being grouped around centres, easily accessible and where there are arsenals the expense of time and money, is reduced to the lowest. No additional legislation will be required to carry this into effect.

Next week the officers of the various military organizations in the State will meet in Augusta, to consult upon the matter with Generals Murray and Chamberlain. If these measures are carried out, it is likely that a State uniform will be adopted, alike for all the companies, and the bill recently introduced in the House by Capt. Folsom, is intended to make this new uniform; if adopted and furnished in part or wholly by the State, the property of the State, so that no man can by joining a company one day and leaving it the next, get a new suit of clothes to carry out with him.

THE CADETS.

The Legislature, by an act approved Feb. 24, 1872, authorized the formation of their companies of cadets, "to be composed of boys not subject to military duties under our militia laws," and several applications have been received by the Adjutant General, from persons desiring to organize companies under this act, but on examining the rolls forwarded it was found in each case that the requisite number of those whose names were returned, did not come within the meaning of the law, many being disqualified by reason of age, (being over 18 years old) and some already belonging to regularly organized volunteer companies; hence no company of cadets has been organized or accepted under the act above mentioned.

ENROLLMENT.

The Adjutant General recommends that a new enrollment be made this year, as the amount of ordnance and stores which the State is entitled to receive annually from the United States is based on the enrollment of 1865, which contained the names of but 57,718 persons subject to military duty. It is believed that the number is much larger now, and if a new enrollment were made, the State would receive a greater proportion of the sum annually allowed by the General Government for the use of the militia of the States.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION:
CAN WE AFFORD TO NEGLECT IT?

Excellent as was the eloquence which the Rev. Mr. Beecher brought to bear recently on the value of education, there are two colored maps accompanying the last census which present the argument with greater force. They are the maps which show respectively, by shaded lines of graded intensity the wealth and the illiteracy of the country. The one map is a counterpart, or rather a reverse, of the other, almost throughout, the exceptions being in small local areas. Wherever the wealth is heaviest, the illiteracy is lightest, and vice versa. Poverty and ignorance go hand in hand. And the extent of the areas covered by the darkest shades of illiteracy and [illegible] will surprise those [illegible] the subject. It [illegible] the whole race of street Arabs, including newspaper boys and blacker boots, have to undergo a definite amount of alphabet and spelling-book instruction. Our public school system, so far as this city is concerned, is gradually losing character. It is impossible to shut our eyes any longer to the fact that in many wards our public schools have much deteriorated. At all events, they fail lamentably of gathering in all the children in the city not attendant on other schools. This is a failure we cannot longer afford. Our political interest, our future existence as a nation, are closely interwoven with the question of education. Popular suffrage is perdition if the voters know not what they are voting about. In just such proportion as they are ignorant are their votes dangerous."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

The laws of Prussia are usually cited as the most successful attempts at compulsory education, and though they are not very rigidly enforced of late years in the cities, the pressure brought to bear on the whole is so great that absolute illiteracy is reduced to a minimum. The difficulties about enforcing such laws there, are far greater than with us, because of the distinctions in ranks of society and in school—the schools where no pay is required being almost as unwelcome a resort for families of the least respectability as would be the almshouse here. Of a public school to which rich and poor go without paying, they have no conception. In this respect we have a great advantage over all foreign countries, England not excepted, whenever we are ready to attempt compulsory education.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF THE SESSION—THE ROYAL ADDRESS IN FULL.

The session of the British Parliament was reopened on Thursday, 6th inst., when the members of the House of Commons were called to the bar of the Chamber of Peers to listen to the speech from the throne, which was delivered by a Royal Commission consisting of the Lord Chancellor, Marquis of Ripon Earl Kimberly, Earl of Cork, and Viscount Sidney. Only eighteen Peers were present and little interest was manifested in the proceedings. The Lord Chancellor read Her Majesty's speech, of which the following is a verbatim report:

CONGRATULATIONS—THE SLAVE TRADE.

My Lords and Gentlemen:—I greet you cordially on your reassembling for the discharge of your momentous duties. I have satisfaction in announcing the maintenance of relations of friendship with foreign Powers throughout the world.

You were informed when I last addressed you, that steps had been taken to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. I have now despatched an Envoy to Zanzibar, furnished with such instructions as appear best adapted for the attainment of the object in view. He recently reached his place of destination and has entered into communication with the Sultan.

THE SAN JUAN AWARD.

My ally, the Emperor of Germany, who had undertaken to pronounce judgment as arbiter, on the line of the water boundary so long in dispute, under the terms of the Treaty of 1846, has decided *in conformity with* the contention of the Government of the United States, that the Haro Channel presents the line most in accordance with the true interpretation of that Treaty. I have thought it a course most befitting the spirits of international friendship and dignity of this country, to give immediate execution of the award, by withdrawing promptly from my partial occupation of the Island of San Juan.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The proceedings before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, which I was enabled to prosecute, and in consequence of the exclusion of indirect claims preferred on behalf of the Government of the United States, have determined on an award which in part established, and in part repelled the claims allowed to be relevant. You will in due course of time be asked to provide for the payment of the sum coming due to the United States under the award.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

My acknowledgements are due to the German Emperor, likewise to the Tribunal of Geneva, for the pains and care bestowed by them on the peaceful adjustment of controversies, such as could not but impede the full prevalence of international good will in a case where it was especially to be cherished.

BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

In the prosecution of a well understood and established policy, I have concluded a treaty for the extradition of criminals, with my ally, the King of the Belgians. The Government of France, during the recess, have renewed its communications with my Government for the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty to replace that of 1860, which is about to expire. In prosecuting these communications, I have kept in view the double object of equitable regard to existing circumstances, and of securing a general provision more permanent in its character, and, resting on a reciprocal and equal basis for the commercial and maritime relations of the two countries. I hope to be enabled within a short period to announce to you the final result.

THE RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

It has been some years felt by the Government of Russia and the united kingdom respectively, that it would be conducive to the tranquility of Central Asia, if the two governments should arrive at an identity of views regarding the line which described the northern frontier of the Dominion of Afghanistan. Accordingly correspondence has passed, of which this is the main subject. Its tenor no less than its object will I trust be approved by the public opinion of both nations.

Papers will be laid before you with relation to the award delivered under the Treaty of Washington, the Commercial negotiations with France and to the northern frontier of the Dominion of Afghanistan.

THE ESTIMATES.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—The estimates for the coming financial year will be presented to you. They have been formed with a view to the efficient operation of our establishments under the circumstances of inconvenience entailed by variations of a exceptional nature in the prices of some important Commodities.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

My Lords and Gentlemen:—Although the harvest has been to some extent deficient the condition of the three Kingdoms with reference to Trade and Commerce points, to a sufficiency of revenue for meeting the public charges, to a decrease of pauperism and the relative amount of ordinary crime may be pronounced generally satisfactory.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

A measure will be submitted to you at an early day for settling the question of University Education in Ireland. It will have for its object the advancement of learning in that portion of my Dominion and will be formed with a careful regard to the rights of conscience.

OTHER LEGISLATION.

You will find ample occupation in dealing with other Legislative subjects of importance in various forms at different periods. Among of which port have already been under your notice these your attention will be speedily asked to the formation of a Supreme Court of Judicature, including provisions for the trial of appeal. Among the measures which will be brought before you also are proposals for facilitating the transfer of land, for the amendment of our system of local taxation, and of certain provisions of the education acts of 1870, great acts regulating Railways and Canals, together with various other bills for the improvement of the Land.

I earnestly commend your deliberation to the guidance and favor of Almighty God.

The services of the adjourned "quarterly meeting" of the North Bucksport and Monroe Circuit will commence at the Clark school house, Prospect, on Tuesday, the 18th of Feb. with a sermon by the Rev. George [illegible], presiding elder of the Bangor district. The [illegible]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. James Cameron of Waterville, is giving a series of sermons to the young.

Rev. S. W. Pearson, late of Limington has been supplying the church in Lyman of late.

Montville, F. B. Q. M. will hold its next session with the church at South China, February 14th to 16th.

An interesting religious interest prevails at Duck Pond, under the labors of Rev. John Sanborn.

Rev. Samuel Hopkins preached his last sermon at South Bridgton, for the present, on Sunday last.

An unusual interest is attending the labors of the Rev. A. A. Smith, pastor of the Casco street church in Portland.

Rev. J. E. Hall, late of Quincy, Mass., took charge of the Congregational church in Rockland on the first Sunday in February.

Revivals are reported in the Methodist societies at Oxford, Biddeford, South Berwick and other places.

The Free Baptist meeting house at South Parsonsfield was rededicated on Wednesday, Rev. C. B. Perham is the pastor of the society.

The Methodist Church in Cornish have recently repainted, and otherwise improved their meeting house and parsonage.

Considerable religious interest has been awakened by reason of the Advent meetings in Fairfield of late. Several conversions are the result thus far.

The envelope system for raising money for the support of the ministry is being tried by the 1st Baptist Society in Paris this year.

There was a collection taken up in State St. Church, Portland, Sunday, 19th, in behalf of the Education Society, amounting to $176.

There is a good degree of religious interest now prevailing in Lewiston and Auburn, and conversions are reported in several of the churches.

The First Congregational Parish of Bridgton have united with the church in extending a unanimous call to the Rev. John T. Reed of Boston to become their pastor.

Religious interests in Richmond village are flourishing this winter. There are some indications of revival with the Methodists and Free Baptists.

Rev. Wm. Twort has sent in his resignation as pastor of the Free Baptist church in Lyman to take effect the 1st of April.

William Toothaker and Samuel Wheeler of Philips, have purchased the lower school house in that town, and presented it to the Free Baptist society for a vestry.

The Chestnut M. E. Church in Portland under charge of Rev. I. Luce, is enjoying quite a revival of religion. From fifty to sixty have been converted, and the work still goes on.

There is a powerful religious awakening at "Church hill," in Augusta. A colored preacher, Mr. Foye, is said to be preaching to the people with evident good results.

Rev. Dr. Hill, ex-president of Harvard University, is to preach four Sundays in succession at the First Parish church in Portland commencing in a week or two.

The session of the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence on May 7th instead of April 25th as previously arranged.

Rev. H. B. Mitchell, of South Berwick, reports his parish in a prosperous condition.—A large number have been reported converted and reclaimed thus far during the Conference year.

The son of Rev. Dr. Estes, about twenty years of age, still a student at Newton, recently preached an able discourse, without notes, at the First Baptist church in Paris Hill.

Under the labors of Rev. J. R. Day there is a deep revival interest in the Wesley M. E. Church, Bath. Between thirty and forty conversions have occurred, and the meetings are increasing in interest.

The Freewill Baptist Church at West Lebanon is enjoying a good religious interest, which has been in progress for some months past under the labors of their pastor Rev. W. T. Smith. Heads of families are the principal fruits of the revival.

A new church composed of members of the State St. church Portland, was formed on Wednesday of this week. The church consists of twenty-four members. The present pastor Rev. Burke F. Leavitt will remain in charge some months longer.

From the latest accounts from Searsport the religious interest there continues. The evening meetings have been held in the Methodist vestry, the largest in town. Several families, parents, and children, have been converted.

The Vassalboro' S. S. Association will meet in the Methodist Church at East Vassalboro, on Thursday, Feb. 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Rev. Messrs. Pottle and Cameron, of Waterville, Fish of China, Springer and Dinsmore of Winslow, Eli Jones of China, and others, will be present.

The India Street Universalist Society Portland having prospered so well under the very able and interested labors of Rev. Geo. W. Bicknell, the formation of a church organization was deemed desirable, and accordingly such a body has been formed by the adoption of a statement of belief, the usual by laws, and the requisite officers.

The Diocesan Board of Missions will meet at St. Mark's church, Augusta, on Tuesday, Feb. 18th, at 3 o'clock p. m. The meetings of the Board and a conference of the clergy will be continued during Wednesday morning and afternoon. Public services will be on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings with sermon and missionary addresses; on Wednesday morning, prayer and the Litany, and on Thursday the Holy Communion.

The Portland District Ministerial Association met in Gorham Jan. 21st, and continued two days. Twenty-five preachers were present including the Presiding Elders of Portland and Readfield Districts, Revs Sanderson and Colby. The exercises were interesting, consisting of preaching, social religious services, essays of various subjects, followed by timely discussion on the various themes presented.

STATE NEWS.

The Rockland National Bank is having a $1000 counter made at Belfast.

The Lewiston police make daily seizures of bad whiskey at the depots.

George Varney, of Brunswick, is preparing a Young Folks' History of Maine, which will be issued from the press in a few weeks.

John McGugin of North Pittston, was almost instantly killed in Boston, by a load of *piano boxes falling upon him.*

North Berwick has had the biggest kind of small pox scare, with no more foundation than a billious attack on the part of the patient.

The town of Harrington will build another season some five or six large vessels. This ratio will hold good throughout most of the sea coast towns in Washington county.

There is a case of small-pox in Jackson.—A girl named Olivia Douglas who has been living away, returned home and was soon after taken sick with what proved in a few days to be that disease.

Lumbering is quite brisk in Aroostook county at present though it requires a large force of men to accomplish the work. On account of the deep snows, a large amount of shovelling has to be done.

Tuesday of this week, Arthur George, a lad about 13 years of age and son of Charles George of Hebron, was carelessly shot by an older schoolmate, the charge of shot passing through the fleshy part of the leg above the knee. It is thought he cannot recover.

The Lewiston *Journal* says that there are 2554 persons of French Canadian birth in that city. There are 509 families. The families average about six persons each. Of our French population 800 persons are employed in our cotton and woolen mills.

[illegible] ous parts of the State will pass into other hands.

The Portland man who was injured by a railroad accident at Guthrie, Ky., Tuesday, was Capt. William Thompson, who was on his way to New Orleans to take charge of the brig Ernest, recently purchased by Charles Merrill and others of that city.

During the municipal year 1871-2 there were 136 arrests in Augusta for drunkenness; this year there have been thus far but 74.—There have been but a dozen arrests for assault and battery. The prosecutions for liquor selling have been twelve more than last year.

Three cargoes of corn arrived at the port of Belfast last week, from Baltimore. The vessels had a severe cold time in weathering Cape Cod. They were iced up as if they had come from Baffin's Bay, and several of the men were slightly frost bitten.

Henry Robinson, who was at the September term of court, indicted for assault with intent to kill, at South Berwick, and who had given bonds in the sum of $500, failed to appear for trial—stepped out for Canada. His securities have appeared and paid over the amount of the bond. It is understood that the securities loose nothing, as the money had been deposited with them.

Mr. Erastus Leech of Kittery, while crossing the river from Portsmouth Tuesday night in a wherry, was drowned. Two others who were in company with him narrowly escaped, with their lives. The cause of the accident, was the upsetting of their boat by a cake of ice. Mr Leach was a middle aged man and leaves a family.

They had quite a rumpus in the school in the Curtis district in Monroe, last week. The teacher undertook to subdue insubordination by the use of a heavy ferule, which he swung around amongst the heads of the scholars, without due regard to the form of law. A hearing was had by the Supervisor in the school room; quite a large number of the inhabitants attending. One of the women created considerable amusement by taking the ferule, which she called a "sprig shillelah" and brandishing it around in the manner which she said the teacher did. The hearing resulted in the dismissal of the teacher.

Miniature Almanac. Saturday, Feb. 8

(BANGOR TIME)

Sun Rises,	6 57	Moon Sets	4 46 AM
Sun Sets,	5 15	High Water,	1 44 AM
Length of Days,	10 18		[illegible] PM

Marine Journal.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON. Ar 7th, sch Addie M Bird, with crew of sch Edwin Reed, which vessel was discovered on the 24 inst in a helpless condition 60 miles from Smith's Island.

Shipping Notes.

Capt James Armstrong has purchased the [illegible] interest in the sch Saonia of this city.

F McDonville, Esq, and others have purchased the sch N Berry of Bucksport.

MEMORANDA.

Sch Means, Eaton, has been chartered by parties in Boston to take a cargo of hay from Portland to Charleston S C

DISASTERS

Sch Lucretia, from Key West for New York put into Charleston Feb 5th, for repairs.

Sch Calvin F Harris, Phillips, from Baltimore for Portland, with coal was ashore in Patapsco River, below Fort Carroll, Feb 4.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORTLAND. Ar 6th, schs J W Allen, Doane, Mobile; W L Bradley, Chase, Boston; George Shattuck, Mills, Thomaston for New York; Eastern Queen, Connera, Camden for Boston.

BOSTON. Ar 6th schs Ringleader, Smith, and Advance, Waldron, Winterport; E A Elliott, Sproul, Belfast.

Below—Brig Timothy Field, from Hoboken; sch Dorcas Eddy do for Rockland

VINEYARD HAVEN. Ar 5th, sch Fanny K Shaw Watts, Satilla River for Bath

SALEM. Sld 4th, sch Lecorra, Clark, Machias.

NEWPORT. Ar 5th, sch John E Daily, Lang, Vinalhaven for New York

PROVIDENCE. Ar 5th, sch Veto, Watts, from Baltimore

NEW HAVEN. Cld 5th, sch James Wall, Grover, for Jacksonville

NEW YORK. Ar 5th, brig Charlotte, Whittemore, Cienfuegos, sch Jachin, Coombs, Belfast.

Cld 5th brigs Long Reach, Currier, Havana; Eva N Johnson, Cardenas; schs Sarah L Davis, Cottrell, Galveston; Joseph Segur, Ellis, Key West

PHILADELPHIA. Cld 4th, sch Annie Tibbetts, Curtis, Portland

LEWES Del. Went to sea 4th, brig Mechanic, Nichols Sagua.

BALTIMORE. Cld 4th, brig Caroline Gray, Robinson, Fort de France; sch Ida Burgess, Cottrell, Savannah.

SAVANNAH. Cld 4th, sch Emma F Hart, Pierson, Baltimore.

SATILLA. Cld 27th sch Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Baltimore

MUSQUITO INLET. Sld 29th, sch Laura Jones, New York.

NEW ORLEANS. Ar at S W Pass 31st, brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN PORTS

Ar at Matanzas 25th, brig Alice B Gardner, Turner, from Sheldsborough; 26th, brig George W Chase, Bacon, Havana; 28th, barque Aberdeen, Treat, St Thomas; schs J A Orr, Orr, Cardenas; 29th, Ella M Pennell, Mitchell, St John; Ralph Carlton, Patten, Havana

Sld 24th barque Lavinia, Dyer, New York via Cardenas; 25th, brig W H Bickmore, Bickmore, north of Hatteras; 28th barque Andes, Davis, do; brig Geo Gilchrist, Hart, Boston; sch H F Waite, Aylward, Pascagoula; 29th brig David Owen, Dutton, New York.

At Calcutta Dec 17th, barque Gosdell, Crockett, from Aleppy.

Ar at Cienfuegos 23d ult, barque Caro, Beals, St Pierre; brig Antonio, Higgins, Marseilles; 24th, barque George S Hunt, Gibson, Cape!

Sld 24th brig Pearl, Perkins, Philadelphia

Ar at Cardenas 24th, barque Evanell, C. leod, St Thomas; brigs Sally Brown, Matthews, Matanzas; Hattie S Bishop, Webber, Havana; 27th, brig Goodwin, Craig, Philadelphia; sch M A Folsom, Rose, Winterport; 28th, sch Cora Nash, Coffin, Apalachicola; 30th, brig Manson, Bailey, St Thomas.

Sld 24th, brig Glendale, Nichols, north of Hatteras; 25th sch James Warren, Drisko, Apalachicola; 28th, brig S E Kennedy, Hall, New York, 28th, L M Merritt, Heishman, north of Hatteras

Ar at Havana 25th, barque Flori M Hurlbut, Dudley, N York; 28th, brigs Abby A Lane, Carver, Cardiff; Faustina Blanchard, N Y; Sld 28, sch Jefferson Borden, Patterson, Mobile; 29th, brig Proteus, Dyer, Portland, 30th, barque Cora Dispost, Nichols, New York

Cld 30th, sch Onaste, Wooster, New York

Sld from Messina 10th, brig Richmond, Powers, New York

In port 7th, brig Eugenia Larrabee, from Marseilles

At Melbourne Dec 5th, barque Aroma, Snow, New York and Boston

Ar at Palermo 8th, brig Caroline Eddy, [illegible], from Palermo

Ar at St Jago 23d, brig Matanzo, Davis, Boston

Ar at Sagua 25th, brig Helen O Phinney, [illegible] Matanzas.

Ar at St Thomas 18th, barque Aberdeen, Treat, Buenos Ayres and sld same day for Matanzas

Ar at Trinidad 25th, brig Sarah Gilmore, Gilmore, St Jago.

Per steamer Wisconsin

Ar at Liverpool 26th, Oneida, McGilvery, from San Francisco

Put back at Deal 26th, Tidal Wave, Barnes London for Boston.

Put into Portland Roads 20th, Susan A Blaisdell, Sawyer, from Middlesborough for Cardenas

Cld at Havre 15th, Helmuon, Cottle, for New Orleans

Put in Torbay 16th, a Blanchard, McAlevy, Havre for Cardiff

Deal, Jan 20. The Tidal Wave, Barnes, from London for Boston, has put back to the river in tow, with damage by collision

Dartmouth Jan. 20 The barque Harriet F Hussey, drove from her moorings on the evening of the 18th, and came in collision with the Dutch brig Geeihart, which the latter had jibboom, cathead, &c, carried away

SPOKEN

Jan 29, lat 29 44, lon 75 47, brig Anita Owen, Baltimore for West Indies.

Maine Central Railroad Company

[illegible]

Expressly Authorized by the Legislature!

THE MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY now offers for sale a limited amount of its seven per cent Consolidated Bonds. Said Bonds have forty years to run, and are, by express authority of the Legislature of Maine, secured by a joint and several mortgage on the Railroads, franchises and all the property, real and personal, of the following united railroads, to wit: The Maine Central, Portland & Kennebec, Somerset & Kennebec, Androscoggin & Leeds & Farmington Railroads. The security is ample. No better or safer investment for trust funds can be made.

They are of the denominations of $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, registered and coupon, with interest payable semi-annually.

PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

[illegible]

BANKERS, BOSTON,

AND BY

[illegible] & MERRILL,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

[illegible]

Whig & Courier.

JOHN H. LYNDE, - - PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

At the opening of the present session of the Legislature we gave expression to the hope, mingled with a large degree of confidence, that measures for the improvement of our public schools would be promptly and liberally acted upon. The disorganizing tendency of the ill-considered legislation of last winter has become universally apparent and it was hoped that the present session would not only retrieve those mistakes but also inaugurate a progressive policy which would render 1873 the beginning of an important advance in our educational interests. Several measures of importance to the school system have already been introduced and cursorily discussed; but thus far no progress has seemingly been made with either. They have been warmly advocated by the few members who appear to have earnest convictions of the necessity for improvement in our educational system, but the majority have manifested an indecision which closely resembles indifference, and as the bills come up one after another responsibility is shirked by throwing them back into the hands of the Committees. The session is already well advanced without a direct expression upon any of these propositions and there seems to be cause to fear that the important matters relating to our schools will again be summarily disposed of amid the bustle and nonsense of the closing hours. It is certainly to be hoped that this course will not be pursued, but if anything is to be done it is time that the work should be taken hold of in earnest.

Among the educational measures pending, we regard the provision of some adequate system of supervision as of the highest importance. Without such instrumentalities it is impossible to know the condition of the schools in the State, and hence impossible to remedy defects and increase their efficiency. Harmony of action, co-operation, the interchange of opinions and comparison of experiences and methods are essential to the improvement of our schools, and these ends can most readily be attained through efficient intermediate supervision. The word "supervision" does not imply obnoxious interference or dictation, but the exertions of qualified persons to conserve the interests of all the schools within a specified circuit, to bring to all the advantages enjoyed by each, and to cultivate a spirit of emulation which must prove beneficial to teachers and pupils. The folly of talking about a "school system" while a large portion of the schools are conducted according to the whims of inexperienced teachers or local committees whose acquaintance with the schools is frequently limited to the hiring of teachers and attendance on "examination day," is too obvious for comment. Doubtless many of the local committees are well chosen, but the greater number of them are unable to devote much time or attention to school matters and the teachers, many of them with little or no experience, establish some sort of daily routine and get along as best they can. To these schools, the counsel and assistance of a competent person, rendering himself familiar with all the schools of his section and in direct communication with his co-laborers and the State Superintendent, all seeking to utilize the best results of the leading educators of the times, would be invaluable, and from all parts of the State, despite the lingering prejudices as to the manner of its exercise, there is a general demand for the establishment of this intermediate agency in some form.

The bill which was reported in the House was calculated to disarm former objections, especially in making the agents elective by the joint action of the local school boards, and the principal criticism appeared to be that the number of officers provided would prove inadequate to the full performance of the duties involved. The expense is inconsiderable compared with the benefits which should result and we believe that the proposed method of selection would practically overcome the opposition hitherto manifested toward the County system. The County furnishes the most natural and convenient division of the school system, and the community of interests and familiarity of neighborhood, would greatly facilitate supervisory efforts within such limits.

The prejudice created was unquestionably attributable almost entirely to a feeling that an officer arbitrarily appointed might be sent to meddle with local affairs, and under a law placing the selection in the hands of local agents, we believe the prejudice would give place to a general interest in the success of the principle. We think the Legislature will be perfectly safe in giving a fair trial to a system which will provide for the oversight of the schools in each County by persons whose annual election shall be left to the free choice of the school officers of each County in convention. This should satisfy the most inveterate stickler for "local self government," and silence all clamor about "Centralization."

In another column we publish the call for the annual convention of the Temperance Reform Clubs of the State, to be holden at Augusta on the 13th inst. The noble work which these Clubs are carrying forward in various parts of the State, is entitled to every encouragement, and their caution to devise measures for the rescue of their unfortunate fellow men will have the heartiest good wishes of all sincere friends of humanity.

The friends of Temperance throughout the State are invited to attend, and the usual return railroad tickets will be furnished to delegates.

The Boston *Journal* and *Globe* strongly advocate Mr. Boutwell for the Senatorship, while the *Advertiser* supports Mr. Dawes.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER REPORT. A special to the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Judge Poland's committee, while waiting for witnesses, has not wasted its time and has its report nearly completed. It will deal only with members of the present House, leaving the Senate to take the entire cognizance of testimony affecting its members and the President of that body. Speaker Blaine, Mr. Dawes and Judge Bingham are entirely exonerated, being declared free from all blame or suspicion in their transactions. Messrs. Kelley and Garfield will be leniently dealt with, no recommendation for action by the House being made in either case. Concerning Mr. Ames himself, the committee await his return with his books and papers before making up a verdict."

The Postmaster General has issued advertisements for bids for the new penny postal cards. It is the intention of the Department to have the cards ready for issue by the 1st of May. It will be impossible to make the necessary arrangements sooner. The Postmaster General has already received such orders for new cards as lead him to believe that 100,000,000 will be used the first year.

Sensational rumors are current that Evans was the murderer of the Joyce children, besides being the author of other terrible crimes. The reports emanated from Evans himself, in rambling talk imitating insanity, and are evidently entitled to and receive little credit.

The Boston Common Council has passed an order to open the new Public Library Sundays by a vote of 47 yeas to 40 nays, and the order will be carried into effect next Sunday.

LETTER FROM AUGUSTA

A QUIET SESSION—A GLANCE AT THE HOUSE AND SENATE—SPECIAL VS. GENERAL LEGISLATION—THE SOMERSET AND WATERVILLE CASES—RAILROAD COMMITTEE—COMPULSORY EDUCATION BILL.

AUGUSTA, Feb. , 1873.

"A quiet session," says everybody your correspondent has talked with about the Legislature of 1873, and a look into either branch during the forenoon to-day confirms the assertion. In the Senate, the President, Hon. John B. Foster of your city, seems to be doing all the work, the various dignified Senators lolling in their comfortable chairs, reading newspapers, writing letters, eating apples, (a huge basket of which fruit two diminutive pages have just struggled in with and impartially distributed,) chatting with their friends, and most certainly taking their ease as the routine business is rapidly dispatched by the chair. By the way, Mr. Foster's close attention to duty this winter is the subject of general remark, he having been in the chair at every session, and only twice delegating other gentlemen to assume it, since his election to the Presidency. He makes an able presiding officer, is quick and correct in his decisions, and allows no business to wait unnecessarily.

In the House there is a little more stir, but nothing of importance seems going on, and the members are apparently attending to everything but business. Still this carelessness is only apparent, for immediately a matter comes up requiring attention, a dozen members are on their feet at once. Mr. Webb gives great satisfaction as Speaker, as was anticipated, and his rulings are characterized by a fairness and impartiality which render him a general favorite.

An unusual amount of special legislation has been asked for this winter, and this, together with a growing tendency, when bills reported are deemed unsatisfactory, to refer them back to committees instead of amending them in the Senate or House, as the custom has been heretofore, promises to make the session a long one. Those best informed in the matter predict that an adjournment will not be reached in less than three weeks, and perhaps four weeks more will be required to finish the business now in or coming hereafter before the Legislature. There is a strong movement, however, which I am told is daily gaining ground, looking towards more general legislation, and the recommendation of the Governor that sessions be held only once in two years is generally commended. But so long as there are so many men willing to sacrifice themselves annually for the benefit of their constituents, as now, biennial sessions are likely to be a thing of the future—in theory excellent, but practically impossible to accomplish. With a general railroad law, a general insurance law and a law allowing the formation of corporations under certain restrictions without special legislation, the labors of the Legislature would be much lessened, and the recurrence of the great battles of the past half dozen years would be impossible.

The lobby this year has not assumed the proportions which it attained last year—that is, the "regular" lobby. The railroad war which was expected had an early termination, the Bath and Portland charter having set that matter at rest, and though much of the business of the session has been of a nature which gives ample opportunity for the enjoyment of "members of the third house," each question has brought a different set of men, mainly from the locality affected by the legislation sought. The Somerset shire town question has been hard fought on both sides, and the end is not yet. Able counsel is employed by both sides, and the next hearing occurs on Wednesday next. The struggle over the division of Waterville bids fair to attain proportions equal to the Somerset case, and the fight has begun in good earnest. It was supposed last night that the decision of the Committee on Towns (which voted 5 to 4, to give petitioners for a division leave to withdraw) would set the matter at rest, but it is understood that a minority report will be made, with bill accompanying, providing for the division as sought for by the petitioners. This will be a renewal of the battle, which will be fought over again *ab initio*.

The Railroad Committee are hoping to dispose of all matters before them by the last of next week. They have assigned hearings as follows:—Feb. 12, St. Croix & Penobscot R. R. Co.; an act to consolidate certain railroads; amendment to Northern Aroostook Railroad charter; act authorizing the City of Bangor to loan its credit in aid of Northern Aroostook road; act relating to the Portland & Oxford Central R. R.

Quite a warm discussion arose in the House to-day over the Compulsory Education bill. It was amended, on motion of Mr. Hinkley of Georgetown, by making it optional with towns, and as amended, passed to be engrossed. Mr. Weeks of Augusta, a friend of the bill, moved to reconsider the vote, as he tho't the amendment would render the law practically inoperative, and Tuesday next was assigned. Mr. Hatch of Bangor opposed the bill, as he deemed it in advance of public sentiment and the times, contrary to the spirit of republican institutions, and not required in the interest of education. He thought the enactment of a law obliging children between the ages of 6 and 12 to attend school three months in a year would set up a standard that hundreds of families would accept as the measure of the highest duty to their children, and hence would actually prove a disadvantage instead of a benefit.

POIRE.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The Joint Committee of the New York Legislature has selected Charles Francis Adams as the orator on the occasion of the celebration by the Legislature in honor of the memory of Wm. H. Seward.

Miss Dodge, better known as "Gail Hamilton," has not been sick with varioloid or small-pox, as has been reported. She was ill for nearly a month with lung fever, but is now entirely recovered, and is now spending the winter in Washington, with her cousin, Mrs. Blaine.

The Binghamton, (N. Y.) *Republican*, referring to the fact that Mr. Brooks's Congressional career began twelve months before that gentleman says that it did, facetiously, and with great justice, remarks that "this isn't a good year for memories."

The Woman Suffrage Question just now engrosses the attention of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention. It is proposed by some of the members to submit the subject in a separate article to a separate vote, and to allow the women of the State to vote upon it.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO DELAWARE. A Wilmington, Delaware, special says that President Grant, accompanied by Secretary Robeson, received an enthusiastic reception there on Thursday, in which Gov. Ponder, the State Legislature and the City Council participated. Mayor Simmons met the President on board the special car and made an address of welcome to which the President replied:—

"It gives me great pleasure to visit Wilmington, the chief commercial and manufacturing city of Delaware, especially as the invitation to do so is not a partizan one. It will give me great pleasure to visit your manufacturing establishments and to accept the hospitality of your citizens."

In the forenoon a procession was formed, headed by Governor Ponder, and the public schools were visited. A levee was afterwards held at the Board of Trade rooms, and at 6 o'clock the citizens' banquet took place at [illegible] Hall, [illegible] hundred guests participating. At 1 o'clock [illegible] the President left for W[illegible] [illegible] of artillery.

Special Notices.

OUR NEW SUPPLY

—OF—

Kid Gloves,

—IN—

WHITE AND TINTED SHADES,

—FOR—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

ENABLES US

TO SUIT

The Most Fastidious.

Jacob Stern & Co.,

56 Main Street.

Bangor, Feb. 8, 1873.

BANGOR, Feb. 5th, 1873.

Messrs. Chadwick & Hammatt, Agents Travelers Insurance Company:

Gents—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of four hundred and ten dollars and 71 cents, in full for my claim against the Travelers for indemnity for loss of time occasioned by a severe accident last September. The hazards covered by a general accident policy in this Company, the value of its insurance, the prompt and honorable dealings of its officers and agents, commend it to the insuring public.

SAM'L F. HERSEY.

feb8 sn 3t

NOTICE.

The Ladies of the M. E. Church, Hampden, will hold a

FESTIVAL

In the Town Hall, Monday Evening, Feb. 10.

A cordial invitation extended to all.

Hampden, Feb 7, 1873. 3t

Annual Convention of the State Reform Club.

The State Reform Club will hold its Annual Convention in Augusta, at MEONIAN HALL, on THURSDAY, February 13 at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of perfecting its organization and of taking such measures as may be deemed necessary to carry out and complete as far as possible, the work which it has so successfully begun, viz: to save the fallen, to convert the moderate drinker, the wine drinker, and the cider drinker, to the principle of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate—to reform all men who touch, taste or handle any kind of intoxicating drinks—and lastly, to awaken a new interest in the old temperance men in the State to the importance of renewed moral effort to suppress the evils of intemperance.

It is to be hoped that every Club in the State will send five delegates. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting in the evening.

All temperance men are cordially invited to be present and take part in our deliberations.

J. K. OSGOOD, President State Reform Club.

By order of Ex. Committee

GEO. E. BRICKETT, Chairman.

Augusta, Feb. 1, 1873.

1872 1873

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mr. L. A. TORRENS has the honor to inform the citizens of Bangor and vicinity, that the

SEVENTH ENTERTAINMENT

of his course will be given in

NOROMBEGA HALL,

Tuesday Evening, February 18th.

Grand Vocal & Instrumental CONCERT

By the following well known and favorite artists:

MRS. H. M. SMITH, Soprano;
MISS A. R. CLARK, Contralto and Pianist;
MR. W. H. FESSENDEN, Tenor;
MR. H. C. BARNABEE, Basso and Director;

ASSISTED BY

MR. JOSEPH HEINE, the Wonderful Blind Violinist; and
MADAME ADA HEINE, the Celebrated Pianist.

Single Tickets 75 and 50 cents, according to location. Sale commences Thursday morning, Feb. 13th, at D. Bugbee's.

feb1

Laces, Ruffles

TIES, GLOVES,

Tarletons, Muslins,

—AND—

HAMBURG,

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

AT NO. 60.

I. W. COOMBS.

feb1 sn

The Haines PIANOS,

Rank among the most Complete and Perfect Instruments manufactured, at a price which cannot fail to suit the public generally.

The chief object of this firm has been to give the Public an Instrument thoroughly made, reliable, and warranted in every respect, and at a moderate Figure.

☞ THE HAINES PIANOS are the ONLY low priced pianos which contain ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, such as *improved overstrung scales, agraffe treble, top dampers, bushed ivory front keys,* &c.

The sales of HAINES PIANOS have increased from *One Thousand* in 1868 to *Three Thousand* in 1872, and the reason of this *immense popularity* is the fact that they are *the best pianos for the money* made in this country. Every article used in the construction of the HAINES PIANO is First-class, thoroughly seasoned, and the very best quality.

I am selling these excellent Pianos at the

Very Lowest Prices.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent to any address on application.

F. S. DAVENPORT,

30 Main Street.

Jan 15 sn 3taw&w4t3

NOTIFICATION.

Now is your time to call and see the New Parlor Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon

In Bass' New Block, Main Street,

for we are ready to show to our Patrons something new and something true. We will show you some of our skill as far as barbering is concerned. We do not mean to monopolize the entire barbering, but our motto is to live and let live.

Your humble servants,
R. ANDERSON,
W. B. DOUSE.

jan18 tf

THE SAFE

Deposit Interest Bank,

No. 9 Central St., Bangor.

P. M. BLAKE, President.
T. H. SMITH, Cashier.

Interest allowed from the date of deposit at the liberal Government rate of

7-10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

No deposits received for a less sum than $50.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

March 19, 1872. sn d&w

WHITE MUSLINS

—AND—

TARLETONS,

in all Shades.

A full line just received at

WILLIAMS & GETCHELL'S

No. 68 Main Street.

jan31 sn

Offices to Rent.

Two large rooms connected, in [illegible] Block, up one flight, [illegible]

[illegible] sn tf [illegible]

CHARLES [illegible],

[illegible]

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

DR. G. C. GARDNER,

Has removed to the rooms lately occupied by Dr. E. O. YOUNG, at No. 62 Main Street, where he will attend to the practice of dentistry in all its branches.

Dr. G. has permission to refer to Dr. ISAAC STRICKLAND.

CARD. It gives me pleasure to recommend Dr. G. C. GARDNER to my friends and former patients, as a skillful practitioner.

E. O. YOUNG.

Bangor, Aug. 30th, 1872. sn tf

ACHING TEETH.

Former advertisements of Dr. Babcock in regard to the feasibility of permanently saving aching teeth having developed considerable skepticism, he would state that during the past two years he has been successful in saving several hundred teeth, which at the time of presentation were aching in all degrees of intensity and from every imaginable cause. In support of this statement he would refer interested parties to a partial list of cases given below. Dr. Babcock has recently refitted and refurnished his Reception Parlor throughout and in view of the fact, he deems it no egotism in saying that he has the handsomest and most comfortable Reception Parlor in the State. In all ordinary filling of teeth, the "Morrison Dental Engine," which he now uses exclusively, gives no pain whatever. Below is a partial list of patients, and while four-fifths of such cases are ladies, yet for obvious reasons their names are ommitted:

J. O'H Darling,
Gen. Daniel White,
T. G. Stickney,
J. G. Clark,
A. Walton, M. D.,
Joseph Blake,
Rual N. Kimball,
Geo. A. Kirkpatrick,
F. A. Woodbury,
Fred. Verplast,
Ed. A. Lynde,
F. A. Sawyer,
Arden Lovejoy,

Orlando Moor,
H. L. Bickford,
Wm. Patterson,
Hiram M. Morton,
John G. Gordon,
Geo. W. Patten,
L. G. Southard,
Fred Wilson,
N. G. Adams,
Newell Esty,
Chas. Webb,
W. A. Jennison,

and many others. In fact, out of the many cases treated, not a single one pronounced cured has ever proved a failure.

J. F. BABCOCK, D. D. S.,

Nos. 2 and 3, Kenduskeag Block,

N. B.—Dr. B. is the ONLY Graduate of a Dental College practicing in Bangor.

jan25 Tues Thur & Sat 1m sn

Mothers, Beware!

of dangerous opiates, as many of the preparations sold as Soothing Syrup have produced fatal effects.

BROWN'S TEETHING CORDIAL is soothing, and gives relief to the child. It cures Wind Colic, relieves Inflammation and softens the Gums, and is being recommended by the first-class physicians, in preference to all other medicines of a similar nature.

For Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma

or Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, use

BROWN'S BRONCHIALS

Price 35 Cents.

For sale by all Druggists.

nov25 sn 3m

Physician's Card!

MELVIN PEEBLE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Has so far recovered from his injuries as to resume his practice.

Pure Vaccine Virus on hand

Office—No. 3, Bowman's Block.
Residence—Penobscot Exchange.

dec14 sn

Sanford's Independent Line.

For Boston and Lowell.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Steamer KATAHDIN, Capt. W. R. Roix.

Will leave Winterport every TUESDAY at 12 o'clock M., touching at the usual landings.

Will leave Boston for Winterport every FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., touching as above.

Fares from Bangor, to Boston, including Stage fare to Winterport. $4 00.
From Winterport and Bucksport to Boston, 3 00

Seats secured and tickets purchased at all the principal Hotels.

LOOMIS TAYLOR Agent.

dec 14

DR. J. F. BABCOCK,

Graduate Penn. College Dental Surgery,

Dental Surgeon.

Reception Parlor and Operating Rooms,

Nos. 2 and 3 Kenduskeag Block,

Same Floor as Mercantile Library.

jan23

City of Bangor.

The Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Accounts and Claims will be in session at the Aldermen's Room, on the first WEDNESDAY in each month, at 2 o'clock P. M. All bills against the city should be presented at that time.

CHAPIN HUMPHREY,

apr13 sn Chairman.

Compositor Wanted,

A temperate man, who is a fast compositor, can have steady work on Night Telegraphic Reports at this office.

dec18 sn tf

MARRIED.

In Needham, Mass., Feb. 5th, by Rev. A. Battles, Mr. Clinton Morrison of Minneapolis, Minn., and Miss Julia K. Washburn of Needham.

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 7th, of membraneous croup, Jessie Miller, daughter of Chas. I. and Etta M. Collamore, aged 6 months.

Funeral from residence on Center St. to-day at 1 P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

In this city, Feb. 5th, Syrena M. Crowell, wife of Asa F. Crowell, aged 77 years.

Funeral Saturday, the 8th, at 2 o'clock.

2310 yds. Hamburg Edgings

CHEAP.

10 PIECES BLACK CASHMERE, very low.

500 DOZEN NAPKINS, medium Goods, at half price.

CASE BLACK ALPACAS.

SPRING PRINTS, pretty styles.

AT

JOSEPH F. SNOW'S,

32 MAIN STREET.

feb8

LOST.

A GOLD CHAIN BRACELET on Thursday afternoon, between Broadway and Ohio St. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office. feb8

Boston Almanac

For 1873,—enlarged. For sale by

feb8 E. F. & W. G. DUREN.

Practical Magazine

A new and valuable Periodical.
Subscriptions received at

feb8 DUREN'S.

Girls Wanted.

Neat and swift sewers by hand, or those competent to run sewing machines, to work in either of the departments of straw hat manufacture, sewing of braid, or trimming of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Hat. Pay by the piece, wages good, and comfortable boarding houses convenient.

Apply immediately to

BALDWIN & HOLS,

feb6 d&w1w6 Milford Conn.

Creditors' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of creditors in the estate of Micajah Currier, Bankrupt, will be held at the Bankrupt Court Room, in Bangor, before Register Hamlin, on the 3d day of March, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankrupt Act.

JASPER HUTCHINGS,

feb8 eS3w&w1t6 Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the City of Bangor qualified to vote for Representatives, that warrants have been issued to George A. Bolton, a Constable of said city, to notify the said inhabitants to assemble at the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, the 10th day of February instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of consulting upon the public good in relation to having the City Charter so amended as to [illegible]

[illegible]

VENISON.

A few Saddles for sale by

MORRISON & BERRY,

No. 12 Broad St.

feb7 1w Com. copy.

NOTICE.

The Mattawamkeag Log Driving Company hereby give notice that the annual meeting of the above corporation will be holden at the office of Chas. D. Bryant, No. 72 Exchange Street, Bangor, on MONDAY, the 24th day of February inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing officers to said corporation for the ensuing year, and to attend to any other business legally coming before said meeting. Also, the Directors will, at the above meeting, receive bids in open meeting, for driving all the logs which is intended to be driven from the Mattawamkeag and its tributaries this year, said driving to be let to the lowest bidder. The first drive to consist of all logs ready, and all the balance to be the second drive, if, nevertheless, more than two drives may be made. Each and every drive is to be driven clean below the foot of Hemlock Island, Argyle Boom, or on to the jam in Penobscot Boom. Each drive to start from the Gellerson Boom, rear of jam, thence taking all the logs ready at the mouth of Baskahegan stream, thence mouth of Smith Boom, thence mouth of Hawkins brook, thence mouth Wassopitock stream, thence mouth Mud brook, thence mouth Mattagordus stream, thence at Molunkus stream and Mattakeunk, clean into Penobscot Boom, making nine points to be assessed from. The Drives, each of them, to start and be driven by order of the Directors. The Directors reserve the right to reject any bids in the interest of the corporation. Satisfactory bonds will be required for the performance of said driving.

Per order of the Directors.

CHAS. D. BRYANT, Clerk.

Bangor, Feb. 6, 1873. feb7

Parlor Suits!

—IN—

Plush, Terry and Hair Cloth

of all the Latest Styles.

☞ Parlor Suits repaired and re-covered in the best possible manner and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

DOLE BROTHERS

Warerooms,

Hammond street, Bangor, Me.

feb7 d&w

A Good Situation

For a Tinman that has a small capital to commence business at EAST CORINTH.

F. A. BOND, who has been in business at that place for three years past, is obliged to give up the business on account of his failing health. His stock and tools are now offered for sale. As there is no shop of the kind in the adjoining towns, it is a very desirable opportunity for some smart enterprising man to secure this place of business. Application should be made, for the stock will soon be sold either at auction or private sale.

East Corinth, Feb. 7th, 1873. 3w

Valentines.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

—AT—

S. L. MERRILL'S,

No. 4, Lowman's Block.

feb5 1&w

Physician's Card.

W. H. SAMMONS, M. D.

Office with Dr. W. H. Brown.

Residence, 124 Hammond Street.

Particular attention paid to Diseases of the Skin, the Eye, and the Ear.

Bangor, February , 1873. 4w*

Railroad Notice.

The Stockholders of the Penobscot and Union River Railroad Company are hereby notified to meet at the Town House in Bucksport, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to see if they will accept the act of the Legislature amending their charter.

By order of Directors.

EDWARD SWAZEY, Clerk.

Bucksport, Feb. 4, 1873. feb6

SILK HATS

SPRING STYLE

Broadway Blocks!

JUST RECEIVED.

Prices from $3.50 to $8.00.

ADAMS BROS.,

5 Kenduskeag Bridge.

feb5

"Maine Poultry Association"

The undersigned, first three corporators named in the act to incorporate the "MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION," hereby notify the other Corporators of said Association to meet at the Agricultural Rooms in the State House, at Augusta, Wednesday, February 12th, 1873, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organizing said association in accordance with requirements of its charter and doing such business as may legitimately come before said meeting.

FRED. ATWOOD,
ALBERT NOYES,
J. W. LANG.

feb5

Shores & Farm for Rent.

By direction of the Governor and Council, I will sell at public auction, at my office in Oldtown, on the 14th day of March next, at two o'clock P. M., a lease for five years from January 1, 1873, of the shore of Orson Island, commencing at the south line of the public farm on said island, thence northerly around said said island to the Cook, so-called. Said Shore will be sold in three lots; 1st, from the south line of the farm to a point opposite the Pea Cove or lower boom; 2d, from the point last named to the breakwater at the head of said island; 3d from the breakwater to the Cook. The rents will be payable to the Treasurer of the State of Maine, on the first day of May, annually.

Also, at same time and place, a lease of the lot of land and buildings on the west side of Orson Island, known as the "public farm," for five years from the 5th day of May, 1873. The rent will be payable to the Treasurer of the State of Maine, on the first day of July, annually.

GEO. P. DILLINGHAM,
Agent Penobscot Indians.

January 30, 1873. 39t

Maine Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

The members of this Company are hereby notified that a special meeting, for the purpose of filling any vacancies that may exist in the Board of Trustees and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, will be held at their office, No. 3 Exchange Block, Bangor, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Per order.

D. M. HOWARD, Secretary.

Bangor, Feb. 4, 1873. feb5

MAINE Probate Manual,

JUST PUBLISHED,

for sale by

jan23 D. BUGBEE & CO.

WANTED AGENTS for Dr. Cornell's Family Paper—*John S. C. Abbott, the Celebrated Historian, Editorial Contributor*. A $2.00 engraving to every subscriber; profitable work for the whole or part of the time: rare inducement. Address, B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston. jan16 d&w4w3

Back Again!

Fogg & Bridges

Have removed to their

OLD STAND,

47 West Market Square,

with a full line of

Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Fogg & Bridges,

BANGOR.

January 20, 1873. 1&w

NOTICE.

All Persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment.

Thankful for the past liberal patronage of the public, I would [illegible] my successor, MR. F. [illegible].

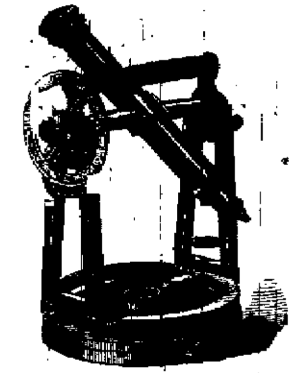
I can be found [illegible] office, No. 16 [illegible]

[illegible]

A Reliable [illegible]

[illegible]

Correct Time by W. F. Weeks Transit Observations.



Having tested our observations by William Senter, of Portland, for more than a year, we can assure our friends and customers that we not only keep correct time, but also have three first class watchmakers, who can put all kinds of watches and clocks in order, so they will perform to please the most exacting. We also repair all kinds of spectacles and jewelry. A fine stock of watches, chains, jewelry, and spectacles, for sale. Sole agent in Bangor for the Borel & Courvoisier watches.

W. F. WEEKS,

jan11 d&w In Hight's Book Store.

Before You Buy a Piano,

Will you look at a new Seven-Octave Overstrung Piano, with French Top Dampers, four round corners, Back finished like Front, Pearl Mouldings above Plinth, Carved Legs and Lyre, and Fancy Fret Desk, warranted perfect in every respect, that we sell for

$300.

You can't afford to buy a Piano, without visiting our warerooms, and looking over the largest and best assorted stock of Pianos this side of Boston.

Call early as they must be sold.

PATTEN & WHEELDEN.

feb5 d&w

Valuable REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

My Homestead is situated in the City of Bangor, about one mile from the Postoffice. It is bounded on the west by State Street, and on the east by the Penobscot River just below "Treat's Falls—three hundred and ninety-six feet of shore—and three acres more or less. The House is of stone, and finished with all the modern improvements. The House itself cost over Forty-five Thousand Dollars. I will sell this whole property for Seventeen Thousand Dollars!

2d. My Farm at the head of Lime Street and on Stillwater Avenue, with Stable and two story House nearly new, known as the "Jewell Place," is an admirable Market Farm. Streets may readily be put through this property, and the same cut up in Blocks and Lots and sold for building purposes. It cost me, years ago, Five Thousand dollars. I will sell it for Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

3d. Two large and beautiful lots on Salem Street, adjoining the old O'Donohue Place. I will sell for Five Hundred Dollars each.

B. H. MACE

Bangor, Jan. 28, 1873.

BARGAINS

BARGAINS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY BOOTS & SHOES

CHEAP.

Having bought out the stock of WM. H. FLAGG, I offer the same at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

For Sixty Days.

Persons in want of anything in the line of

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS OR CAPS,

will do well to call and examine.

F. A. CURTIS,

No. 2 Strickland's Block,

feb1 Kenduskeag Bridge.

LADIES'

White Boots

—AND—

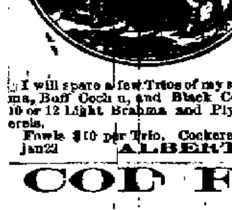
SLIPPERS,

AT WOOD'S,

CORNER OF MAIN AND HAMMOND STS.

Bangor, Feb. 1, 1873.

Blood Fowls.



I will spare a few Trios of my superior Light Brahma, Buff Cochin, and Black Cochin Fowls. Also, 10 or 12 Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock Cockerels.

Fowls $10 per Trio. Cockerels $4 each.

jan22 ALBERT NOYES.

COD FISH

For Sale Cheap,

—AT—

D. W. GARLAND & CO'S,

jan26 No. 37 Broad St.

Cant Dogs

For Sale Cheap,

—AT—

D. W. GARLAND & CO'S,

jan27 37 Broad St.

WANTED.

A limited number of SECOND HAND SEWING MACHINES, for which a liberal price will be allowed in exchange for the new and beautiful

Keystone Machine.

For particulars call on or address

G. F. DANFORTH,

aug28 tf Main Street, Bangor

Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

The following Valuable Lots of Timber Land, situate in the County of Colchester, Nova Scotia, viz: Lot No. 1 in 2nd Range of Lots of Isaac N. Archibald's survey.

" " 1 in 3rd " " do.
Lots " 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, in 4th range, do. do.
" " 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, in 5th range, do. do.
" " 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, in 6th range, do. do.
" " 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, in 7th range, do. do.
" " 3, 4, 5, 6, in 8th range, do. do.
" " 4, 5, 6, in 9th range, do. do.
" " 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, in 10th range of lots of Isaac N. Archibald's survey.

The above described lots of Land are covered with [illegible] Soft Wood, Timber of superior quality. The [illegible] valuable for [illegible] purposes and the [illegible] the line of [illegible] Intercolonial [illegible] [illegible] whole or in lots to suit, [illegible] well worth the attention of [illegible].

[illegible]

FOR SALE!

A complete set of TUB AND PAIL MACHINERY, in good order. The subscriber having worked up all the available timber in the vicinity of his factory, now proposes to sell his entire machinery now complete for manufacturing,—a good chance for any one that has plenty of Pine or Cedar timber. Any person buying the machinery can have the services of the present agent to put all in good running order. The subscriber would take an interest in the business if desired. For particulars apply to R. S. SIMONDS, at Lynn, Mass. feb3 3w

Notice.

As the Report of the Secretary of the Board of Trade and Manufactures will not be quite ready for delivery to members this afternoon, it has been arranged that the meeting for this afternoon will be adjourned to three o'clock on SATURDAY NEXT.

B. F. TEFFT, Secretary.

Feb 1, 1873.

Hampden Academy.

THE SPRING TERM will begin MONDAY, February 17th, and continue eleven weeks, under the charge of

O. W. ROGERS, A. B.,

with a full board of competent assistants.

Tuition $4 00 $4 50, $5 00. Music $8 00.

Boarding in private families at $3 00 to $3 50 per week.

DANIEL CROSBY, Secretary.

Hampden, January 28, 1873. d&w3w5

Clean Your Silver Ware!

TAYLOR'S

KLENZER

Will do it to your perfect satisfaction. It requires no rubbing, and leaves the surface without the appearance of having been scoured, bright as new.

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

We have a full assortment of fine

Parian Ware,

In Statuettes, Groups, Busts, &c. Also

French Bronzes, and other Fancy Goods,

of our own importation, at very low prices.

J. S. Ricker & Co.

jan17

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS,

Opened This Day,

SELLING AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

LOOK AT THEM.

No. 2 Gothic Block.

W. O. AYER.

Bangor, Jan. 30th, 1873. 2w

New Market!

Beat Us if you Can!

JONES & KIRKPATRICK,

in their new and neat store,

No. 5 East Market Square,

BEEF AND PORK,

Fresh and Salt.

Also Hams, Mutton, Lamb, Tongues, Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, Partridges, Geese and Venison.

Also, FISH of all kinds.

OYSTERS AND CLAMS.

in any quantity to suit customers.

Our market is clean, and our stock can't be beat. Come and see for yourselves. All goods promptly delivered.

JONES & KIRKPATRICK.

jan14 1m

Dissolution.

The firm of FIFIELD & BUSWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the late firm will be settled and the business continued by CHARLES H. BUSWELL, at the old stand.

CHARLES A. FIFIELD,
CHARLES H. BUSWELL.

Bangor, Jan. 27, 1873. Jan28 2w

FURS & GLOVES

Made and Repaired

in good style and at short notice, at

THOS. HERSEY & CO.'S,

Pickering Block, Main St.

jan31

Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the Committee on Railroads at their meeting, January 29th, notice is hereby given that an application has been made by the Georges Valley Railroad Company for an act to extend its Railroad survey and Railroad from some point in the city of Belfast, thence to the city of Bangor and that a hearing on said application will be given in the Senate Chamber, WEDNESDAY, February 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. A. ALBEE,
President Georges Valley R. R. Co.

NOTICE.

All persons having unsettled accounts with Gordon Stanford are requested to call and settle the same.

GORDON STANFORD,

jan25 15 West Market Square.

J. W. PERRY,

DEALER IN

Coffins, Caskets,

—AND—

FURNITURE of all Kinds,

Oldtown, Maine.

aug14 Tu&S6m

Hardware!

NEW STORE!
NEW GOODS!

JAMES C. BUZZELL

wishes to say to his friends and the public that he has opened a Hardware Store at

No. 55 West Market Square,

where he intends to keep as fine a stock of

Hardware, Cutlery,
Paints, Oils, &c.,

as can be found in this market.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Remember the place,

JAMES C. BUZZELL

No. 55 West Market Square.

Bangor, Jan. 10, 1872

Lumber and Dock Timber

WANTED,

IN EXCHANGE

For Locomotive Boilers, Horizontal Engines, Feed Pumps, and other Machinery.

Address, G. H. ANDREWS,

feb1 4w 178 Pearl Street, New York.

DANIEL WHITE,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SPECTACLES.

Musical Merchandise, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, and all other repairing, done by experienced workmen.

jan31 No. 2 Kenduskeag Bridge.

NOTICE.

E. & S. F. LEIGHTON,

[illegible]

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

C. S. PEARL,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 3 Kenduskeag Bridge, [illegible]

FOR SALE. House [illegible] with lot 100 feet square, [illegible] and both House and [illegible] desirable.

Jan8

E. B. PAT[illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND [illegible]

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Broad Street, [illegible] Mercantile Block.

SALES OF

FURNITURE,

—AND—

HOUSEHOLD GO[illegible]

EVERY SAT[illegible]

Good Storage of any kind [illegible]

Offices, Lofts, and Cellar room [illegible]

Real Estate and Personal Pro[illegible] or public sale, on reasonable [illegible]

R. S. PRESC[illegible]

REAL ESTATE B[illegible]

Commission Merch[illegible]

GENERAL APPRA[illegible]

No. 12, - - - Centr[illegible]

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Dry Goods

The undersigned, having decided [illegible] Dry Goods business, will offer [illegible] Auction, without reserve, [illegible]

RICH DRESS GOODS,

Black Silks, Alpacas,
Brilliantines, Thibets
Empress Cloths, Plaids
Cloaks and Shawls

Blankets, Marseilles Quilts,

PRINTS, COTTONS, TICKINGS, TABLE LINENS

WOOLEN GOODS

for Men's and Boys' wear,

and, in fact, everything in stock. Sale [illegible]

Commencing Monday, January 13th, 18[illegible] at 2 P. M.,

and continuing each day [illegible] till further notice.

GORDON STANFORD.

Bangor, Jan. 13, 1873.

FOR SALE.

One of the Finest Mill Property

on Lake Huron

CONSISTING OF

5000 acres Pine land, convenient [illegible]

A Mill capacity for cutting twelve [illegible] season, day run.

One and one-half miles Boom [illegible] River.

Good Docks and Boom at Mill.

Boarding House, Storehouse, Black[illegible] Shop and Tools, Camp Outfits, [illegible]

We are putting in ten million feet logs [illegible] which we will sell with the Mill.

The above described property is situated on THUNDER BAY, at ALPINA, MICHIGAN, convenient to shipping east or west, and is the best mill investment that can be made in the St[illegible] Michigan.

A PART or whole is for sale, which is valued at about $150,000

Terms made to suit purchasers.

Address

HILLIARD, CHURCHILL & Co

160 Kingsbury Street.

dec21 30d&w12 Chicago, I[illegible]

DR. H. A. BARROW

may be confidentially consulted, as [illegible] private office,

18 MAIN STREET, BANGOR

from 9 till 1 and from three till 6 P. M., [illegible]

FRANKLIN HOUSE

from 6 till 8 P. M.

Hundreds are suffering from the effects [illegible] indiscretions who may be restored to health and strength by consulting an educated physician who has made these diseases a specialty.

Dr. Barrow's treatment, during an extensive practice of many years has been [illegible] successful in curing Nervous Mental and [illegible] Debility, Exhaustion, Inaptitude for Business [illegible] Dimness of Sight, Giddiness, [illegible] or Ears, Painful Dreams, Pimples [illegible] Body, want of Nervous Force [illegible] in Society, Pains in the back [illegible] Memory, Irritability, Weakness [illegible] tem, Palpitation of the Heart, [illegible] and numerous other symptoms, leading to Premature Decay, Impotence, Sterility, [illegible] ty, &c.

The Doctor particularly invites those [illegible] whose cases have been neglected or [illegible] curable, to place themselves without [illegible] his care, assuring them all that can be [illegible] ed by science, skill, and the successful [illegible] long practice, will be at their service.

He distinctly states no case will be undertaken unless a permanent cure can be guaranteed.

All letters containing the usual [illegible] $5, and fully describing the case, will be [illegible] ately attended to.

All letters and parcels for Dr. Barrow to be [illegible] ted to Franklin House, Bangor.

oct22 tf

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of WM. H. PRES[illegible] & CO. expires this day by limitation.

WM. H. PRESCOTT

is authorized to settle all bills, and [illegible] business at the old stand.

Bangor, February 1, 1873.

For Sale.

House and Lot, corner St[illegible] streets, in good repair. For [illegible] lars, inquire on the premises.

Jan16 [illegible]

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

Gift Books, Chromos, Opera Glasses, Gold Pens and Pencils, Writing Desks, [illegible] Wallets, Swiss Carved Goods, Chess Men, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, &c., at

CHAS. HIGHT'S,

dec26 6 Smith Block

NOYES & AMES.

DEALER IN

Pure Drugs & Chemicals

PATENT MEDICINES.

Fancy Goods, and Toilet Articles

41 BROAD, corner WATER STREET

BANGOR.

[illegible] Clerk always in attendance

[illegible] tf

TELEGRAPHIC

TO THE

Whig & Courier.

MAINE NEWS.

FROM AUGUSTA.

[illegible] PLATFORM—THE MAINE CEN[illegible] [illegible]

AUGUSTA, Feb. 7.

[illegible] the Railroad Committee this afternoon [illegible] petition of requiring railroad cars [illegible] with the Miller platform was [illegible] by Senator Butler, who claimed [illegible] are superior to the old style and are [illegible] against telescoping.

[illegible] was opposed by the Maine Central Co., [illegible] presented a plan of their own. No [illegible] was reached.

[illegible] Knowlton of Rockland, presented a [illegible] of a newly patented self acting car [illegible] and platform.

[illegible] voted to report a bill giving the [illegible] & Rutland Railroad until Dec. 31st [illegible] which to build their road.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS!

The New Hampshire Monster!

A Frightful Confession!

SIX HORRIBLE MURDERS!

ONE MURDER IN AUGUSTA!

He Confesses to Killing the Joyce Children!

AN UNPARALLELED CAREER OF CRIME;

[illegible] CONFESSION—A TALE OF HORRORS [illegible] MURDERS.

[illegible], Feb. 7. According to the confession [illegible] he stole away and [illegible] Derry, N. H., aged 5 [illegible] he assaulted and cut the throat [illegible] in Augusta, Maine, (for [illegible] another man died in prison [illegible] the person of Isa[illegible] years old and then killed [illegible] John, a boy of 12 in [illegible] Woods, near Boston, in 1872, Jane [illegible] woman found dead in the [illegible] Fitchburg, Mass., and during the [illegible] outraged and mutilated the [illegible] Lovering, [illegible] N. H.

[illegible]

[illegible] to all the above [illegible] except as to [illegible] which was made to D[illegible] Henry A. Drew, who arrested [illegible] days before he [illegible] jail and seven days [illegible] the secret of the [illegible] Lovering.

[illegible] WITH THE JOYCE MURDERS.

[illegible] after Evans had con[illegible] he questioned him as to [illegible] the last 15 years. "Final[illegible] Mr. Drew, "I traced him to Rhode [illegible] back to Roxbury, Mass. He [illegible] and the similarity of the [illegible] suggested to me for the first [illegible] perpetrated the mur[illegible] of which I had [illegible] of the cir[illegible] I have now but little [illegible] I then interrogated him on the [illegible] on my part and the [illegible] of so much [illegible] I immediately reduced the [illegible] conversation to writing." [illegible] the Joyce [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Drew—Well, Frank, [illegible] must tell me now. Tell [illegible] Were you in Roxbury, or [illegible] Tell me just as it [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Drew, I was right there when [illegible] girl were killed.

[illegible]—Was he stabbed, or not?

[illegible]—Yes, he was, several times.

[illegible]—Did the girl make much ado?

[illegible] Yes.

[illegible] than the boy did?

[illegible] Yes.

[illegible]—Why did she?

[illegible] was raped. Don't ask me any [illegible] have now told you.

[illegible]—Was the act committed before she was [illegible]

[illegible] Yes. Mr. Drew, I won't say any more. [illegible] all about it now.

[illegible]—Well, Frank, I guess you have. But [illegible] more, was the girl bruised much?

[illegible]—Yes. I won't answer another question.

[illegible]—Well, I won't ask you any more.

[illegible] WHENCE THE CHILDREN STARTED.

Mr. Drew states that Evans further said that the house where the children came from was on the left hand side as you went into Boston from Roxbury, and was a two-story house. Drew said to him, "now, Frank it was [illegible] cottage house, on the right hand side as [illegible] into Boston." Evans replied, "it was a two-story house, on the left hand side as [illegible] into Boston from Roxbury."

AFFIDAVIT BY EVANS' KEEPER.

The following affidavit is corroborative of Sheriff Drew's statement:

I Azariah Waldron, of Stafford, in the County of Stafford, State of New Hampshire, depose and say that I was keeper over Frank[illegible] Evans at Henry A. Drew's house; that [illegible] conversation with Evans in regard [illegible] Joyce children, when Evans said to me "[illegible] won't bring that up till I get [illegible] this. If they do, what will they [illegible] me?" I answered, "They will hang [illegible]" Evans said, "They cannot kill [illegible] but once." AZARIAH WALDRON.

[illegible]

Sworn and subscribed to before me, Henry A. Drew, Justice of the Peace.

FROM NEW YORK.

ROSENZWEIG—PETTIFOGGING ATTEMPTS TO CLEAR A MURDERER.

NEW YORK, Feb 7. Rosenzweig, the murderer of Alice Bowlsby, who was convicted and sentenced to seven years in prison and who under legal technicalities has been brought here for a new trial, was again arraigned to-day. His counsel first entered a plea of "not guilty," but subsequently withdrew it and put in a plea for discharge on the ground, first that he should not be placed in jeopardy twice for the same offence; second, because the law of 1872 repealed the acts of [illegible] and consequently there was no law under which to try him. The District Attorney [illegible] issue on the first clause of the plea and [illegible] to the second. An argument on the [illegible] is to be heard next Thursday.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE EXETER DEFALCATION—LOSSES OVER $200,000.

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 7. An examination by the Bank Examiner shows the loss of the Granite National Bank by the defalcation of its late Cashier, N. Appleton Shute, to amount to from $90,000 to $100,000, and that the assets are more than sufficient to pay all liabilities. A meeting of the stockholders will be called to take measures to repair the loss and continue the bank.

THE SAVING BANK.

The amount embezzled from the Exeter Savings Bank funds of which Shute was Treasurer, added to the above make the total amount stolen from $210,000 to $290,000. No clue is yet obtained to the whereabouts of the defaulter.

THE CREDIT MOB[illegible]

The Unhappy Stevenson!

ANOTHER TILT WITH THE SPEAKER!

Job Catches it Again!

MR. BLAINE REBUKES IMPERTINENCE!

Stevenson Gets "Leave to Withdraw!"

STEVENSON STILL TRYING "TO CATCH THE SPEAKER."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7. In the Poland Committee hearing to-day, John I Blair of New Jersey and Sam'l Hooper of Mass., were examined by Mr. Stevenson of Ohio, relative to the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad, eliciting nothing of public importance, after which Speaker Blaine was examined by Mr. Stevenson, making a statement of his connection with the railroad the same as before.

STEVENSON'S CURIOSITY.

Mr. Stevenson then asked the Speaker to state what his transactions with the Coburns of Maine were.

Mr. Blaine said he would answer if the Committee thought it a proper question; but he considered they were of a private nature.

Judge Poland—Oh, well, we have no right to inquire into private business not affecting this investigation.

A STINGING REBUKE TO IMPERTINENCE.

Mr. Stevenson—I now propose to cross-examine Mr. Blaine on his former testimony.

Mr. Blaine—I would like to know what new testimony you have been bringing in now that you wish to cross-examine me on. Is that your knowledge of law?

Mr. Blaine to the Committee—I do not propose to be catechised by Stevenson in what I should call out of this Committee room a very impudent manner. The proper course for Stevenson would have been after introducing his resolution in the House, to come here, give his testimony and clear out. But instead of that, he throws a drag net in the House "to catch the Speaker" and then comes down here as County Attorney, asking me if the statements he makes are true. I confess, sir, I feel indignant at this course; I think it so against common decency.

Mr. Stevenson—It appears to me that I have been arraigned before the Committee.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, sir, I do arraign you.

Judge Poland—Well, I rather think gentlemen we will have to suspend this course.

Mr. Stevenson—I wish to ask Mr. Blaine what he gave the Coburns for the stock he got.

Mr. Blaine—I told you before; I gave them $32,500, neither more nor less.

Stevenson—In what?

Mr. Blaine—Partly in money and partly in bonds. I detailed the whole transaction in my former testimony and every circumstance connected with it.

Mr. Stevenson wanted to enquire as to other dealings between Blaine and the Coburns.

Judge Poland—Well, we can't allow any inquiry as to other dealings.

Mr. Stevenson—I have nothing else to ask.

STEVENSON'S ANIMUS.

Mr. Blaine—Then I desire to put Mr. Stevenson on the stand. He testified before that his motive in introducing the resolution was "to catch the Speaker." Now I would like to show the animus he had in introducing that resolution and whether his relations with the Speaker are friendly.

Judge Poland—Well, we must decline to go into that question.

Mr. Blaine—But I want to show what was back of Mr. Stevenson's introducing the resolution; the animus he had in doing so. He wanted "to catch the Speaker."

Mr. Stevenson, (very excitedly)—I have rights here, I wish it understood, as well as the Speaker.

Judge Poland—Well, the contest must stop here.

Mr. Stevenson—The Speaker said in the House the other day that members must be loyal to the Speaker.

Judge Poland—That will do; this must stop.

Mr. McCrary, (laughingly to Mr. Blaine)—Do you submit?

Mr. Blaine—Oh, certainly, (bowing to Judge Poland) I believe in being "loyal to the Speaker" as Mr. Stevenson says.

Mr. Stevenson asked that the Messrs. Coburn of Maine be summoned, but Judge Poland thought that the testimony already in covered the transaction between Mr. Blaine and themselves.

JOB CATCHES IT AGAIN.

Mr. Stevenson—My recent experience teaches me not to rely on the word of an man.

Mr. Blaine—That experience is no near home to you that you ought to rely on it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Blaine addressing the Committee said: If it is the mind of any member of the Committee to ask me any questions, I hope they will be asked, as I have not the remotest shadow or shade of reluctance to answering all. The matter between myself and the Coburns was a plain, straight, business transaction, as I related the other day, and having nothing in the world to conceal in regard to it.

Judge Poland announced that no further witnesses would be examined to day and the Committee at one o'clock went into secret session and afterward adjourned until 10 to-morrow morning.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

SENATE.

A resolution was agreed to directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit a statement of the net earnings of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads for 1870 and 1871, showing the receipts of freight and passengers, amount of running expenses and other details.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill authorizing an irrevocable deposit of money in the U. S. Treasury and the payment of 5 per cent. interest thereon for charitable and educational purposes. Referred to the Committee on Finances.

Mr. Morrill of Me., from the Joint Com. on Library, reported adversely on the bill providing for an International copyright.

The bill to provide for the distribution of the Geneva Award was taken up at 1 o'clock and Mr. Edmunds addressed the Senate. He argued that the award had been made not to the claimants but to the Government of the United States, and that in distributing the award the Government ought to pay only actual losses, therefore insurers whose receipts from increased premiums on extra risks covered or more than covered the losses they had to pay ought not to receive any portion of the award.

Mr. Thurman argued that the award had been asked and obtained on the basis of individual claims and ought to be so distributed by the Government as a trustee for claimants and that the Insurance Companies concerned had as complete a right to their respective shares of the award as a man has to property of which he has the title in full.

On motion of Mr. Norwood the bill relieving certain persons in Georgia and other Southern States of political disabilities was taken up. The bill was amended so as to include some additional names when Mr. Flanagan moved to insert the name of Jefferson Davis, saying if the rebels were to be relieved so freely he wished to relieve the chief one and get done with the business. He demanded the yeas and nays on this amendment, but they were not ordered. On a vote being taken on the bill it resulted, yeas, 27; nays, 7. Not a quorum voting the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Starkweather of Conn., presented a petition of the National Banks of New London, Conn., for the removal of bank taxes. Bill of a private character were acted on.

A few private bills were reported from the Naval Committee and disposed of.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, appropriating $340,547.

On motion of Mr. Coburn of Ind., the clause empowering the substitution of a professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature in place of the Spanish language was stricken out.

An amendment by Mr. Butler, assigning the rank and pay of instructors was [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

MONEY active at 7 per cent to 1-32 with exceptions as high as 1-8, closing at 7 a 7 per cent coin.

STERLING EXCHANGE at 108½ a 109½.

GOLD active and advanced from 113¾ to 114, but closed weaker at 113¾ a 113⅞.

LOANS 2 a 7 per cent for carrying and 1-32 a 1-16 t: flat for borrowing.

CLEARANCES $43,000,000.

Government securities closed at the following quotation.

U. S. Fives				118,
U. S. Sixes	(coupons)	1881		118
U. S. 5-20s	do	1862		114
U. S. do	do	1864		114
U. S. do	do	1865		115
U. S. do	do	1865	new	114
U. S. do	do	1867		116
U. S. do	do	1868		116
U. S. 10-40s	do			114
Currency Sixes,				115
Central Pacifics				103
Union Pacific, 1st mortgage,				88

Southern State securities closed this afternoon at the following quotations:

Tennessee 6's (new)	81
Virginia 6's (new)	50
Missouri 6's	94
Louisiana 6s (new)	45
North Carolina 6s (new)	17
South Carolina 6s, (new)	21½
Alabama 8s,	81
Georgia 6s,	75

The Stock market closed this afternoon at the following quotations:—

Western Union 91½; Pacific Mail, 76½; Boston Water Power Company 42; N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, 105½; Harlem Railroad Company 119; Reading Railroad Company 000; Michigan Central Railroad Company 109½; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company 96; Illinois Central Railroad Company 120; Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company 90½; Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company 83; do preferred 92½; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company 1.3½; Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company 54; do preferred 75; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad 93; Wabash Railroad 73; Erie Railroad 66½; do preferred 79½; Ohio & Mississippi Railroad 48½; Boston, Hartford & Erie 9

BOSTON STOCK BOARD.

[Sales at the Broker's Board, Feb. 6]

22 Eastern R R	105

MARKETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

COTTON — sales 791 bales — middling uplands 21¼.

FLOUR—Sales 7,900 bbls. — State and Western dull and lower — State, 6 25 a 8,50 | Western, 6,20 a 10 40 Round Hoop Ohio, 7,35 a 10,40; Southern 0,00 a 0,25.

WHEAT — sales 48,000 bushels — Winter Red Western 1,90 a 2 00; No. 2 Spring, 1,64 a 175.

CORN dull and heavy—sales 00,000 bush — mixed western, new 65½ a 66; old do, 66 afloat; 6 a 64 in store.

OATS dull and unchd —sales 30,000 bush. — New white; 54 a 57; new western, mixed, 53 a 54½.

PORK dull — sales 000 bbls —Prime mess, 14,37½.

BEEF dull.

LARD firmer at 8½ a 8½.

MOLASSES steady.

SUGAR quiet.

BUTTER firm—Western, 30 a 00; State, 32 a 42.

RICE more active at 8 a 8½.

PETROLEUM dull—Crude 9; refined 20 a 20½.

NAVAL STORES firm — Spirits Turpentine, 63; Rosin at 3 65.

TALLOW quiet at 8½ a 8 5-16.

FREIGHT to Liverpool quiet—Grain per sail, 6½ a 7d.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.

FLOUR firm and in light demand.

WHEAT is quiet. — No. 2 Spring, 1.24 cash; No. 3. 1.09; rejected, 98½ a 96.

CORN higher — No 2 mixed, 30½ cash; 31½ a 31⅝ seller March; rejected, 27½ a 27¾.

OATS active —No. 2, 26½ a 26¾; rejected. 23½.

RYE dull—No. 2, 65½.

BARLEY —No 2 Fall, 70.

PORK at 1.80 cash; 12 30 seller March.

LARD steady at 7.35 cash.

[Reported for the Whig & Courier.

MAINE LEGISLATURE

AUGUSTA, Feb. 7.

SENATE.

The reports of Committees on Military Affairs and State Prison accompanied by resolves for expenses of visiting State Institutions were tabled.

The general railroad bill was assigned for next Tuesday.

Resolve relating to taxes in Linneus and Sherman, was referred to the next Legislature.

The Compulsory Vaccination bill was amended by substituting nine years for six years of age, and passed to be engrossed.

Legislation inexpedient was reported on bill revising State Valuation; amendment relating to lobster spawn; bill relating to Town Insurance.

Read and assigned—

An act to incorporate the Franklin Land and Lumber Co.; act to incorporate the Kennebec and New York Steam Navigation Co.; resolve in favor of Simon F. Walker; act to authorize formation of Railroad Co's.

Passed to be engrossed—

An act to continue in force an act authorizing pensions for disabled soldiers and seamen; an act to enable academies to surrender their property to cities, towns or plantations for the benefits of free high schools; resolve in favor of appropriating money for the repair of the bridge across the Mattawamkeag river in the town of Haynesville; act relating to marriage and its solemnization; act relating to penalty for placing obstructions on railroads.

Passed to be enacted—

An act to incorporate the East Dover Cheese Factory; an act to incorporate the Phillips Building Co.; an act to incorporate the Earl Slate Co.; an act to authorize the Clark's Island Granite Company to build a causeway from said island to the main land; an act additional relating to the building loan of the city of Portland; an act to incorporate the Mattanawcook Dam Co.

Finally passed—

Resolve in aid of road in Crystal Plantation. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Presented and referred under suspension of rules

Petition of G. W. Pickering and others, in favor of passage of bill to establish a board of Harbor Commissioners; of E. P. Burnham and others of Saco, for same.

Act to incorporate the Dixmont Slate Co.

Petition of A. C. Conners and others for the right to extend a wharf in Frenchman's Bay.

Orders passed—

Requesting the Railroad Committee to inquire into the expediency of requiring the E. & N. A. Railway Co. to carry passengers and freight at rates corresponding to those of other railroads.

Leave to withdraw was reported on petition of the town of Danforth to legalize the doings of said town; same on petition of Willard Carver and others for amendment of City charter of Bangor relating to election of Street Commissioners. reference to next Legislature on act to amend charter of Bangor Bridge Co.

Read and assigned—

An act to incorporate the Maine State Temperance Association; to incorporate the State Pomological Society; act to amend the act to establish the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of special laws of 1867; to incorporate the Hancock County Savings Bank; amending chaps. 51 and 52 relating to railroads and steam navigation; act increasing pay of members from $150 to $300, to come up to-morrow; act making valid the acts of the Warden of State Prison in making sale of certain lands.

Resolve in favor of Aroostook County; in aid of road in Island Falls.

A resolve was reported from the Committee on Education regarding our delegation in Congress to use their influence to secure a law setting apart the proceeds of sale of public lands as a Common School fund.

Passed to be engrossed.

An act to amend laws of 1871 relating to the rights and liabilities of Stockholders; to amend chap. 3 of laws of 1872 relating to school houses.

An act to incorporate the South Paris Savings Bank was recommitted on motion of Mr. Hatch.

The Compulsory Attendance School bill was amended, giving towns option on the subject, and passed to be engrossed. Subsequently a motion to reconsider was laid on the table and Tuesday next assigned.

Passed to be enacted—

An act to amend an Act providing for the appointment and duties of a Recorder of the Police Court of Bangor approved March 14, 1856; act to amend sec. 1 of chap 84 of laws of 1870 relating to letters of administration; act providing for division of Island shores to the Penobscot Indians and for other purposes.

Finally passed—

Resolve in favor of the Bangor Childrens' Home; resolve in favor of Charles S. Page.

Washington advices say that the majority report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will recommend Mr. Caldwell's withdrawal from the Senate. The minority report denounces the charges against him as false.

It appears from the confessions of three arrested robbers that there is an organized gang of incendiaries in Brooklyn, whose object is plunder. The majority of the recent [illegible] are believed to be their work.

An Albany [illegible] the [illegible] of the bill repealing the usury laws and exempting [illegible] from taxation.

LUMBER [illegible] CONVENTION.

We, the undersigned, Lumber Manufacturers, believing it to be for our mutual protection to adopt such measures in regard to the Survey and Sale of Long Lumber as will be for the best interest of the trade, and to unite with each in carrying into effect any measures that may be agreed upon, cordially unite in inviting the Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers of Maine and New Brunswick to meet in Convention, and discuss these and any other questions that should be considered for their mutual interest. Said Convention to meet on the third Wednesday in February, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall in Bangor.

Babb & Strickland,	Bangor.
Blunt & Co,	"
M S Drummond & Son	"
Cutler, Thatcher & Co,	"
Isaac M Bragg,	"
Palmer & Johnson,	"
Saml B Gilman & Co,	"
Wm H Strickland & Co,	"
Geo F Godfrey,	"
Chas G Stearns & Co,	"
Morse & Co,	"
Abram Moor & Co,	"
Chas A Neally,	"
W T Pearson,	"
N Kittredge,	"
M Giddings,	"
S F Barton & Co	"
Gould & Hastings,	"
D K Stockwell & Co,	"
I A Hodgkins & Co,	"
D Sargent & Sons,	"
Chas Woodman,	"
James Walker & Co,	"
A well & Son,	Orono.
P D & E Webster,	"
Gates & Wentworth,	Calais.
F H Todd,	"
James Murchie & Son,	"
G M Porter & Sons,	"
Wadsworth, Kelley & Murchie,	"
Copeland, Duren & Co,	"
Eaton Brothers,	"
Chas F Todd,	"
F H Boardman,	"
Wm E McAllister,	"
Stickney & Smith,	"
John McAdam & Sons,	"
C S Clark,	Portland.
L H Cole,	"
Major Lord,	"
Milan Steam Mill Company,	"
Winslow & Coombs,	"
Edwin Clement & Co,	"
Holyoke, Benson & Co,	"
S M Smart,	"
J H Hamlin,	"
Berlin Mills Company,	"
Silas Bates & Co,	Somerset Mills.
E J & G W Lawrence,	"
H M & B Hall,	Ellsworth.
Seth Tisdale,	"
Warren Brown,	"
J D Hopkins & Co,	"
J F & G H Grant,	"
Erastus Redman,	"
B F Austin,	"
Hopkins McDonald & Co,	"
Chas H Macomber,	Franklin.
H E Macomber,	"
Wm H Chad,	
J W Coffin & Co,	Cherryfield.
J H Nickels,	"
G. K. Campbell & Co,	"
J O Nickels & Son,	"
A Campbell & Co,	"
Otis S Tibbetts,	Columbia Falls.
J H Crandon & Co,	"
Grandon & Crandon,	Jonesboro'.
J W Allen & Son,	Dennysville.
Peter E Vose,	"
Benj Lincoln,	"
J Manchester Haynes,	Augusta.
Ira D Sturgis,	"
H A De Witt,	"
A & W Sprague,	"
C A E Milliken,	"
Joshua Gray,	Gardiner.
H W Jewett,	"
Arthur Berry,	"
Lawrence Brothers,	"
N O Mitchell,	"
R T Hayes & Co,	"
J C Atkins,	"
Daniel Gray,	"
M B Stevens,	Cutler.
S A French,	"
J W Coffin,	Columbia.
L K Cartwell,	Addison.

PARLIAMENT.

DISCUSSION OF THE ROYAL ADDRESS.

After the reading of the Queen's Speech in the British House of Lords on Thursday, the Commons returned to their Chamber, and discussion followed in both branches upon the customary motions.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon, on moving the address in reply congratulated their Lordships on the removal of the long standing difficulties with the United States. In regard to the Eastern question he declared the Government would deal with it in a prompt, decisive and at the same time, dignified manner, because England witnesses with regret the encroachments of Russia, whose further movement would tend to the diminution of the harmony which has long prevailed between the two powers.

Lord Monteagle seconded the motion for the address in a short speech.

The Earl of Derby then addressed the House. He denied that the Government could congratulate itself on the issue of the San Juan and Alabama controversy and maintained that there was a vast difference between what was contended for in 1864 and the absolute surrender of 1872. The effect of the Geneva decision would be that England would hereafter be liable for damages in matters wherein she could make no claim on others.

Lord Granville defended the course of the Government in bringing about a settlement of the Alabama claims. The condition of the question which had arisen, concerning Central Asia did not justify the sensational telegrams which created alarm elsewhere. It was no probable that the affair would lead to serious complications.

Lord Salisbury, Ripon and Cairns followed with a discussion on the Geneva Arbitration. The latter held that the rules as adopted were ambiguous and liable to misrepresentation.

The Lord Chancellor deprecated the course the debate had taken on the subject, especially after the verdict had been rendered. He defended the rules adopted by the Geneva Board and declared that they should be maintained between England and the United States, whether other countries accepted them or not.

The Duke of Richmond objected, not to the spirit of the compromise, but to the fact that it had been one-sided. He observed that the speech from the Throne made no reference to the army. This omission was especially to be regretted at this time when desertions from the ranks were frequent.

The motion for the Address to the Queen was adopted and their Lordships rose.

In the Commons the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by the Hon. Charles Lyttleton, member for East Worcestershire, who congratulated the House and the country on the settlement of the disputes with the United States. Although the decision was unfavorable to England there was not the slightest ground for impugning the judgment of the Geneva Arbitrators, or the German Emperor. No nation should be slow to follow England's example.

Mr. William Stone, member for Portsmouth, seconded the motion.

Mr. Disraeli rose and was loudly cheered. He had heard with alarm many things in the Royal speech. He would not in the slightest degree criticise the Sovereign and the Arbitrators who had given awards adverse to England. He had approved of the negotiations at Washington, but could not but condemn the prospective rules adopted. The Government pretended that they had followed Palmerston, but that statesman would never have placed England in such a dangerous and undignified position. The Geneva judgment showed that the Government was totally wrong. What would be its effect on the future position of the country? What was the scope of the term "due diligence?" Was it in accord with our municipal law, or as the Arbitrators said, such as to totally prohibit the evil complained of, and that England was absolutely bound to stop vessels violating the neutrality laws, whether suspected or not? In the case of a commissioned vessel that would be an act of war, involving us in hostilities immediately. The Washington Treaty bound the Government to adopt new laws and urge them on other countries. Did the Government intend to adopt its own interpretation or that of the Geneva Board? These were the most important questions. They involved the highest interests and the honor of England. He did not question the Crown's prerogative to negotiate treaties, but he objected to the action of the Ministry on a treaty which compelled the alteration of our municipal law.

Mr. Disraeli next turned his attention to the paragraph in the Queen's speech concerning the negotiations with Russia for the preservation of peace in Central Asia. He hoped the paper on the subject, which the Government had promised to lay before the House, would be full and satisfactory. Should Russia attempt to seize Constantinople and conquer India, she would and must be resisted. He hoped that diplomacy would settle the question, but war must, if necessary.

Mr. Goschen severely criticised the Government's foreign policy, which was involving the country in new and serious complications. The Geneva decision was one-sided and humiliating. He hoped the case was an exceptional one, and, as such, was to be accepted by force of necessity.

[illegible] Osborne condemned the arbitration, [illegible] believed the sum paid [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. John [illegible] warmly protested against such remarks. His firm had always been desirous of the fullest inquiry during the building of the Alabama, but their request for an investigation had been neglected.

Mr. Gladstone followed with a general defence of the Royal Speech. Replying to the criticisms on the manner in which the dispute with America had been settled, he declared if a similar case should arise arbitration would again be resorted to. Honor was not sacrificed, and the fearful horrors of war had been averted. No alteration of the municipal law was required.

The debate was continued by Gathorne, Hardy, Vernon Harcourt and others.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

[*All notices for this department must be sent in before 6 P. M., on Friday, to secure insertion.*]

Morning services commence at 10½ o'clock; afternoon services at 2½ o'clock; evening services at 7 o'clock.

FIRST PARISH CONGREGATIONAL,—Broadway, corner State St.; Rev. Newman Smyth, Pastor.

HAMMOND ST. CONGREGATIONAL,—Hammond St., corner High; Rev. S. P. Fay, Pastor.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL,—French St., near State; Rev. Geo. W. Field, Pastor. Rev. Hugh Elder, of Salem, Mass., will supply the pulpit, exchanging with the Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST.—Harlow St, corner Centre; Rev. F. T. Haslewood, Pastor.

SECOND BAPTIST,—Columbia Street; Rev. C. G. Porter. This is a Free House and the seats are open to all.

FIRST FREE BAPTIST,—Essex St. Rev. Arthur Given, Pastor.

FIRST METHODIST,—corner Pine and Somerset Sts; Rev. George R. Palmer, pastor. Services forenoon and afternoon; Sabbath School at close of morning sermon.

UNION ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL,—Union St., corner Clinton; Rev. Ammi Prince, Pastor.

INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONAL, (Unitarian)—Union St. corner Main. Rev. Arthur May Knapp, Pastor.

UNIVERSALIST,—Park St. near Centre Rev. S. Goodenough, Pastor. Services at 2½ and 7 P. M., Sabbath School at 10½ A. M. in the vestry.

ST. JOHN'S, EPISCOPAL,—French St. Rev. E. C. Gardner, Rector. This Church is supported by voluntary offerings, and the seats are free to all.

ST. JOHN'S, ROMAN CATHOLIC,—York St; Rev. Clement Mutsaers, Pastor.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC,—City Hall; Rev. J. W. Murphy, Pastor.

BREWER.

First Congregational Church; Rev. J. W. H. Baker, Pastor.

Second Congregational Church, at Brewer Village; pulpit supplied by Mr. C. E. Harrington of the Theological Seminary. Sabbath School at 10, A. M.; Preaching service at 2½ P. M.; Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Main St; Rev. Jas. W. H. Cromwell, Pastor.

HAMPDEN.

CONGREGATIONAL,—Rev. J. Evarts Pond, Pastor, services at 10½ A. M., and 2 P. M.

METHODIST,—Rev. Mr. Eldridge, Pastor; services afternoon and evening; at West Hampden in forenoon.

ORONO.

St. John's Parish. Rev. Henry Shepard preaches to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Congregational Church; services morning and evening.

Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. L. H. Bean, Pastor; services in the forenoon.

St. Mary's, Roman Catholic Rev. John Duddy, Pastor of St. Joseph's, at Oldtown, officiates alternately at the two churches.

OLDTOWN.

CONGREGATIONAL,—Rev. Wm. Rand, Pastor. Services at 2½ and 7 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. S. S. Gross, Pastor, assisted by Rev. D. Godfrey; services 2½ and 7 P. M.

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Alexander F. Samuels, Rector; services 10 A. M., and 7 P. M.; H. C. at 11, A. M.

UNIVERSALIST.—Sabbath School at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 2 and 7 P. M., by Rev. Albert Day of New York.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. John Duddy, Pastor; services 11 A. M.

WINTERPORT.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Main St.; Rev. H. W. Bolton, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7 in the evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 2 P. M. Pulpit supplied by one of the Professors of the Bangor Theological Seminary.

—February thaw.

—Several runaways occurred yesterday, but no serious damage was done.

—The farmers of Lincoln want one—a cheese factory.

—The report of the Grand Jury will be made on Monday.

—The trains were on time again last evening.

—An East wind with a light fall of snow set in at eleven o'clock last night.

—There were no cases before the Police Court yesterday, and the lockup was empty last night.

—Bangor Division No. 14, S. of T., will pay their brethren of Holden a visit this evening. They start from Temperance Hall at 6 P. M.

—The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal church of Hampden, hold a festival in the Town Hall at that place on Monday evening.

—Messrs. F. H. Prescott and C. L. Dakin are making preparations for a grand Masquerade Ball, which will occur on the 18th inst.

—The Bangor Library received an addition of sixty-three volumes Thursday, the principal part of which were new. This number included a set of Dicken's writings.

—The full text of the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament and an abstract of the Adjt. General's Report of the State Militia will be found on the first page.

—A new passenger tariff goes into effect on the E. and N. A. Railway, on Monday next by which the fare to St. John will be reduced to $6.

—The work of getting out spool timber at Sebec Lake is carried on quite extensively, and in the spring the business of manufacturing is expected to be better than ever.

—Quite a number of men and teams have gone from Dover village to the Katahdin Iron Works, to engage in cutting and hauling wood for the company who are to operate them in the spring.

—It is reported in Augusta that the Committee on State Reform School are dissatisfied with the appearance of that institution at their recent visit and that a change of management will probably be made.

—Owing to the careless driving of a man on the Hampden road yesterday afternoon, Mr. O. F. Averill had his sleigh badly damaged. He was walking his horse along the side of the road and the other man in passing came in collision with his team.

THE LAST OF THE SMALL-POX. The small-pox hospital on Broadway will be thoroughly cleansed and closed up on Monday. There is now but one patient at the Alms House hospital, and that one is convalescent.

—A large stick of timber was drawn through the street yesterday on the way to the Messrs. Oakes shipyard, in Brewer, where it will be manufactured into a mast for one of the new vessels they have in process of construction.

—Large masses of ice and snow were shoveled from the roof of Kenduskeag block yesterday afternoon causing horses to shy as it fell, and affording much amusement to a crowd of boys, who assembled to see the work done.

—Elsewhere will be found the report of the Joint Special Committee to whom was referred the communication of Mayor Wheelwright, respecting the non-payment of interest due, from the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad Company.

ACCIDENT. A little daughter of Samuel R. Crafts, of Foxcroft, nine years of age, met with a sad accident on Monday. She fell 16 feet and struck on the barn floor, when found she was lying insensible. A physician was promptly in attendance, but found, though badly bruised, no bones were broken.

—Ira D. Sturgis, H. A. De Witt, and J. M. Haynes, of Augusta, and William and Amasa Sprague of R. I., have asked for an act of incorporation for the Kennebec and New York Steam Navigation Company, with a capital stock of $200,000, to run a line of passenger and freight steamers between Augusta and New York.

LUMBERMEN'S CONVENTION. We publish [illegible] prominent lumber [illegible] various parts of [illegible] to be held in City [illegible]

—The citizens of Dexter are agitating the question of a Town Show and Fair to be held in that town some time next fall, for the exhibition of stock, productions of agriculture and the mechanical arts, &c. There is a good territory in the vicinity which would doubtless come into this arrangement, to a greater, or less extent, and aid to make the show a success.

NARROW ESCAPE. A young lady named Doore, of South Atkinson came near perishing from the cold on Sunday evening, while returning to her home from the evening meeting. When within a few rods of the house, she was observed by her companion to falter, and becoming insensible, she was carried to the house by her brothers, where she soon recovered. Had she been alone in all probability she would have perished by the cold.

STATE COLLEGE. We learn that the spring term of the State College at Orono opened on Thursday last with a Freshman class numbering forty-one, nine of whom are a recent addition. The whole number now attending is eighty, two of whom are young ladies. The College now has accommodations for one hundred and ten pupils. Another Dormitory will be needed if the numbers increase next year as they have the present.

MAINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY. We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Briggs & Co., of Boston, the Maine Business Directory for the year commencing January 1st, 1873. It furnishes a complete index to the mercantile, manufacturing and professional interests of the State, also a large amount of miscellaneous matter of much value to business men. The volume is well bound and nicely printed. The agent is now delivering the book to subscribers in this city.

INSTALLATION. At a regular meeting of Union Lodge No. 3, I. O. of G. T., held at Temperance Hall last evening, the following officers were installed; Geo. F. McDonald, W. C. T.; Miss Augusta Hodgdon, W. V. T.; Eben Robbins, W. R. S.; Miss Carrie Wood, W. A. S.; Mrs. Mary Basford, W. F. S.; Miss Carrie Veazie, W. T.; R. Jenkins, W. C.; C. Berry, W. M.; Miss Mary Hodgdon W. D. M.; Sumner Basford, W. I. G.; A. Woodworth, W. O. G.; Miss L. Bither, W. R. H. S.; and Miss Mary Rankin, W. L. H. S.

NEW UNION DEPOT. The new Union depot of the Maine Central Railroad at Waterville is an elegant structure 114 feet long by 32 feet in width. It consists of a main part two stories high, and two wings with a wide projection extending out so as to form a protection from the snow and rain. The building is of brick with granite trimmings and is divided into a ladies room 20 feet by 30, gentlemen's room 31 by 24, ticket office 12 by 16, baggage room 30 by 28, baggage master's room 12 by 16, refreshment rooms 28 by 36, and kitchen 14 by 16. The various rooms are neatly finished in ash and frescoed. The two waiting rooms are supplied with velvet cushioned settees for those awaiting the arrival of trains. Good water is supplied by a force pump from a well in the cellar, where is the furnace by which the rooms on the first floor are warmed and made comfortable. The depot is doubtless the most convenient and neatest one on the line.

DETECTIVE TULLY AND HIS PRISONER were met in Boston, by a second detective who relieved him of his charge until the party arrived in New York yesterday noon. Mr Tully made a further search of the person of Murray and his baggage, which disclosed the fact that $5,000 of the money taken by the embezzling cashier when he departed so suddenly, was still in his possession. The jewelry which had been purchased out of the $800 that was missing was worth about $500, so that the expenses of the short but unsuccessful bridal trip of the young couple amounted to $300, sixty of which was paid for a week's accommodation at the Victoria Hotel in St. John. The statement that Mr. Tully paid the Bangor authorities $250 is incorrect, as that amount was paid to Chief Marshall of St. John who followed the parties here and called on Marshal Bolton for assistance, paying him liberally for the assistance he rendered. Murray was placed in the Central Prison and was to come before the Court the same afternoon. His wife was sent home to her parents.

BANGOR AND PISCATAQUIS RAILROAD.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

We publish for the information of our readers, the full text of the report of the Joint Special Committee of the city Council, with reference to the B. and P. Railroad:

The Joint Special Committe to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor respecting the non-payment of interest due from the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad Company beg leave to report:

That they find the subject matter to be one of such magnitude and importance to the future interest and welfare of the city, that it has been exceedingly difficult to decide what the best interest of all concerned demands.

The city is the largest owner in the road and should not be willing to sacrifice its interest if possible to prevent it.

The city was called upon, in November last to pay $22,000 interest which the road was unable to meet and will probably be again called upon in April next to pay $10 000 of the interest then falling due.

We also find that about $27 000 was paid the past year from the earnings of the road towards construction account, land damages, fencing and depots; showing, aside from the expenditures, a deficiency of about $4,000 towards paying the interest.

The earnings of the road for 1870, was $59,800; 1871, $78,100; and 1872, $89,300.

With the prospective increase of the business of the road, we can but hope it will after April next, be able to meet the interest as due.

The Katahdin Iron Works so long idle, have just started business under favorable auspices. The slate business is doubling its quantity. Several other new enterprises have been entered upon, on the line of the road.

The Committee have endeavored to find parties who would lease the road, or relieve the city from its obligations, and have been able to get but one proposition, and that an informal one, from the European and North American Railway Company.

We do not believe it to be for the interest of the city to accept it.

The Directors, or a portion of them, have endorsed a note for $100,000 and pledged second mortgage bonds as security for it. None of this sum has been paid.

We see but three courses that can be pursued.

First, for the city to take possession of the road.

Which we do not at present recommend.

Second, to lease the road to any parties who will relieve the city of the obligations due, exclusive of our stock.

Which course we would advise if it can be done.

Third, If this cannot be done, to run the road another year, advising the Directors to use all possible economy in its management and pay over to the city Treasurer monthly, the net receipts of the road, reserving only a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the $100,000 for which the Directors are liable.

Our reasons for coming to this conclusion are, that the charges to the construction account, fencing and land damages, must be very much less the year to come than for the past year, and the increase of business we can but hope will enable the road, after April next, to earn a sum sufficient to pay the interest on its indebtedness.

J. S. WHEELWRIGHT,
W. C. CROSBY,
I. R. CLARK,
GEO. F. GODFREY.
Committee.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Easterly wind and raining in New York Friday.

The Susquehanna is still gorged and rising with the thaw.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee do not favor General Banks' Cuban resolution.

John Bentholf fatally shot John H. Berhardt at Hoboken, N. J., Friday, in a quarrel [illegible]

[illegible]

The War Department is again attempting to abolish the Spanish Professorship at West Point and substitute a Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature.

A New York dispatch says a movement is on foot to get the General Government to assume the debts of the Southern States incurred since the reconstruction laws took place.

Railway travel in the North of Spain is getting interrupted by the Carlists. No mails from Madrid have been recived in London for nine days and Spanish trade is disturbed.

A Washington dispatch says that the reported fresh testimony to be submitted to the Credit Mobilier Committee will implicate an ex-New York Senator and an ex-Illinois Congressman.

In the case of Alley, who is on trial for the murder of Ellis, the defence rely mainly upon proving an *alibi*. The testimony gives the prisoner an excellent character prior to this charge.

Dr. Peters of Clinton, N. Y., discovered on Thursday evening a new planet of the 10th magnitude in declination North 9° 16'—right ascension 15° 38'.

The bill authorizing the increase of stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to an unlimited extent, passed both houses of the Legislature by a unanimous vote Thursday.

Gov. Dix, on the recommendation of physicians, has granted a respite to the 14th to Gaffney, the murderer, sentenced to be hanged at Buffalo Friday, 7th inst., to allow an investigation as to his sanity.

One more effort to convict Boss Tweed of fraud will probably be made. It is reported that Tremain and his associates are considering the advisability of applying for "struck" jury for trial of civil suits against Tweed.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

MRS. DIEHL will commence a course of four evenings in Elocution, commencing at quarter before seven o'clock this evening, in Conbert Hall.

The list of local newspapers, published by George P Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York, offer great advantages to those advertisers who wish to attract custom from the rural population among which the papers circulate. They are furnished free to any address on receipt of stamp.

HAS ARRIVED. Dr. O Fitzgerald, the wonderful Clairvoyant Physician, is now at the Franklin House where he will remain until Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. See him if you wish. feb6tf

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that its pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists.
feb3 eod1w

LYNDE HOTEL—The proprietor of Lynde Hotel at Rockland, has been at great expense to furnish travelers a neat and comfortable home, and we are pleased to learn that his enterprise is meeting with the reward so justly merited.

LYNDE HOTEL, Rockland, is extensively patronized. Why? Because they set a good table, have pleasant rooms, good beds, and extend courteous treatment to all.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—While cancerous, scrofulous and eruptive diseases are being eradicated by the powerful action of the Ointment the Pills will be found useful in carrying off inward impurities.—Sold 78 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Price 25 cents per pot or box. Ask for new style; the old is counterfeited.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS.—For the best and cheapest Musical Goods of all kinds go to Patten & Wheelden's.

SAFE DEPOSIT INTEREST BANK.—The Safe Deposit Interest Bank continues to pay 7 3-10 per cent on deposits. For conditions see advertisement in our Special Notices.

Notwithstanding the persuasions of parties interested in other hotels, the traveling public continue to patronize the Lynde Hotel at Rockland, and rejoice in clean rooms; comfortable beds, and a well furnished table.

WEDDING, VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS. We are prepared to print cards of all kinds in the neatest manner, and with latest styles of type.

Assessors Notice

The Assessors of the City of Bangor will be in session at the City Hall on each Saturday afternoon for a few weeks, for the transaction of any business properly coming before them.

WM ARNOLD,
S. C. HATCH,
J. L. CROSBY,
Assessors.

dec 6—tf

BROWN & SIMPSON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bangor, Maine.

C. P. BROWN. A. L. SIMPSON.

Having been established in the successful practice of the law in the City of Bangor for more than twenty years, and having an extensive acquaintance in all parts of the State, and the very best facilities for transacting professional business the subscribers have formed a Law partnership, and will give particular attention to all matters pertaining to a general law practice in any of the Courts of the State, or United States Courts.

Especial attention given to the collection of claims and demands, &c.

We promise promptness, accuracy and reasonable charges, in all business entrusted to our care.

C. P. BROWN,
A. L. SIMPSON.

Bangor June 5 1871

MUSIC.

A good assortment of SHEET MUSIC may be found at
S. F. COBB'S,
No. 5, Gothic Block, Main Street
feb2 tf

A New Clothing House.

KELLEY & MARTIN.

PROFESSOR MARTIN, late of S. B. Fifield's, has formed a Copartnership with MR. JOHN A. KELLEY, at

NO. 1 KENDUSKEAG BLOCK, Kenduskeag Bridge.

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public at large, that they have just received a new stock of

CLOTHS of the Latest Styles,

which they are prepared to make up in the best styles and most fashionable manner possible.

PROFESSOR MARTIN'S abilities as a Fashionable and Stylish Cutter, is well known in the City of Bangor and vicinity, as also is that of Mr. KELLEY who is well known as a First Class Tailor. They can warrant

A BETTER FITTING GARMENT,

A BETTER STYLE GARMENT,

A BETTER MADE GARMENT

than you can get elsewhere in Bangor, and equally as good as you can find in Boston,

AT LOWER PRICES

than any other place in this city.

The reason why they can do it is, they do their own work, they pay no large salaries and take it out of the customer.

They have also a new stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

which they sell cheaper than you can buy elsewhere.

The will guarantee satisfaction in all cases or refund your money.

Call and give them a trial before you purchase elsewhere.

MILITARY COMPANIES will find this the best place to have their uniforms made.

Bangor, August 12, 1872. 3taw

[illegible] INK

For sale in Bangor by DAVID BUGBEE & CO. [illegible]

TO INVESTORS.

To those having funds to invest and those who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1 10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-Office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacific ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Financial Agents Northern Pacific R. R. Co.

For sale in Bangor by

W. S. DENNETT,
Cashier Second National Bank.

feb4 Th&S4wd&w415

THE NEW

REMINGTON

Sewing Machine.

Parties who think of buying a Sewing Machine should not fail to see this new Machine before purchasing. It is pronounced by the best mechanics of country to be

THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

ever yet invented.

We take pleasure in offering this machine to the public as a

Perfect Sewing Machine,

doing away with all the objections in other machines, and as something that has been long wanted by all users of the Sewing Machine.

It has a straight needle makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, and is alike on both sides, and performs perfect sewing on every description of material with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest numbers.

☞Call and see it before purchasing.

Thomas P. Kemp, Agent,

102 Main Street, Bangor.

I am also Agent for the

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,

—AND THE—

Improved Empire Machine,

For Tailoring or Leather Work.

We claim that this Machine is not only equal but much superior to any other machine that has ever been offered to the public.

102 Main Street, Bangor.

THOMAS P. KEMP, Agent.

nov5 d&w

GO WEST!

You can save $4 on each Ticket

by buying via

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

To Canada, Detroit, Chicago, Saginaw, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Denver, San Francisco, and all points

West, Northwest and Southwest!

THE GRAND TRUNK is in splendid running condition, is fully supplied with first-class rolling stock, including the

CELEBRATED PULLMAN PALACE CARS,

and is making the best connections and quickest time of any route from Bangor.

Baggage checked from Bangor to Chicago, and not subject to Custom House examination.

For full particulars enquire at the old agency,

No. 22, West Market Square, Bangor Maine.

WM. FLOWERS,
Eastern Agent.

aug21

AGENTS WANTED for the new Illustrated Book, WILD LIFE IN THE FAR WEST. [illegible] years of adventure among the Indians, &c. Thrillingly interesting, and fast selling. For terms, address J. LATHAM & CO. 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass. [illegible]

GROCERIES

Wholesale and Retail.

At the Store, formerly occupied by

MUTUAL STORE CO.,

Central St.,

May be found a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

FANCY AND OTHERWISE.

The former Proprietor, J. C. MITCHELL, Esq., will give his constant attention to the wants of customers, and trusts a continuance of his former large patronage.

Geo. C. Pickering.

Bangor, Dec 25, 1872. tf

EUREKA

ANNEALED FLINT GLASS

Lamp Chimneys

Manufactured expressly for

E. C. Sweet & Co.,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of

CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, &c.,

79 Exchange St., Bangor, Me.

By a peculiar chemical process this chimney will stand three times the heat that an ordinary chimney will, and thus supplies a want long felt, and are consequently much superior to the trash now flooding the country. This chimney we can sell at a small advance over an inferior article. A fair trial will convince the most sceptical. Buyers will please observe that we have caused our brand [Eureka] to be placed upon each wrapper, in order to protect ourselves and our customers; be sure you take none other as all others are spurious imitation of the genuine [Eureka.]

For sale by retail dealers everywhere.

oct14 d&w3m

FOR SALE.

The Real Estate known as the James P. Rich Place is offered for sale. This property consists of a dwelling house, ell and shed, four or five acres of tillage land, a good [illegible] and a fine shore privilege. It is beautifully situated in an excellent neighborhood, about one and mile from Winterport Village, on the Bangor road. Apply to

[illegible] CUSHING, St. John, N. B., or
GEO. S. [illegible], Winterport, Me.

sept26 3taw

DON'T BE IN A HURRY TO GO.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you;
Come near, I would whisper it low;
You're thinking of leaving the homestead,
Don't be in a hurry to go.
The city has many attractions,
But think of the vices and sins,
When once in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the course downward begins.

You talk of the mines in Australia,
They're wealthy in treasure no doubt,
But ah! there is gold in the farm, boys,
If only you'll shovel it out.
The mercantile life is a hazard,
The goods are first high and then low,
Better risk the old farm awhile longer,
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great busy West has inducements,
And so has the busiest mart,
And wealth is not made in a day, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to start.
The banker and broker are wealthy--
They take in their thousands or so--
Ah! think of their frauds and deceptions;
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The farm is the safest and surest;
The orchards are loaded to-day;
You're free as the air of the mountain,
And monarch of all you survey.
Better stay on the farm awhile longer,
Though profits come in rather slow,
Remember you've nothing to risk, boys—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

ALL SORTS AND SIZES

Cuba has 200,000 slaves.

Maine has produced 472 authors.

Black silk hose are the London style.

Texas has forty agricultural societies.

The Colorado Park is only about the size of Rhode Island.

England exported over $10,400,000 worth of ale and beer last year.

Minnesota admits men eighty-four years old to the bar of the State.

Indianapolis has had thirty snow storms this season.

Kansas ice is nine inches thicker this year than in any previous winter.

A half kernel of coffee strangled a child to death in Reading, Penn.

The Tammany Ring in New York is still too strong to acknowledge itself beaten.

One hundred and eight wheat teams lined the streets of Karson, Min., at one time.

Four locomotives were destroyed on the Delaware division of the Erie last month.

A Chicago rag-picker was ruined by the failure of one of the banks in that city recently.

The city of Hiogo, Japan, has 2,000,000 inhabitants, and only ranks number two at that.

Mr. Baxter, who died recently in England, was the largest newspaper proprietor in the world.

A Pittsburg father presented his daughter with two loaded coal barges for her wedding present.

The ceremonies attending the erection of a monument of victory at Berlin will take place Sept. 1, in commemoration of Sedan.

A Wisconsin man successfully contended against the cold weather by pouring water in to the chinks in the walls of his house.

Harvard has a society for German conversation. All the necessary furniture has been provided except the beer mugs.

Five small marine fishes were recently sent alive from Naples to the Crystal Palace Aquarium, in salt seaweed, as a registered letter.

Nearly one fifth of the population of Berlin is composed of paupers regularly inscribed on the public charity list.

Less coffee is consumed in Yemen, whence it originally came, than anywhere else. A decoction made from the husks of the bean is used.

Troy has a philosophical drinker. Every time he imbibes his whiskey he drinks to the the following toast: "Well, boys, here's what killed my father."

See how wonderful are the ways of nature in Illinois. A pair of boots cost just two loads of potatoes, and to raise the potatoes it wears out a pair of boots.

M. Littre, the author of the French Dictionary which is taking the place of that of the Academy, lives in the most squalid [illegible] in an out of the way street in Paris.

An Ohio legislature presented a resolution forbidding any more babies being named John Smith. It was referred to a committee of which John Smith is chairman.

A Paterson, N. J., minister took for his text the other day, the enquiry: "Is the Devil Dead?" If the reverend gentleman be anxious to know he would better read the New York daily papers for a week.

Delaware and Maryland basket makers are already actively at work anticipating a great demand when the peach season opens. But then, you know, the cold weather has killed all the trees.

A Racine girl went to the boot and shoe shop where her faithless lover works, the other day, broke a bottle of blacking in his face and poured hot glue on his head. He will stick to almost anything now.

The "latest" news from Spain—The Carlist insurrection has been completely suppressed. Later—The Carlists are committing many excesses in the North, and vigorous measures are to be taken against them.

An importer of Cambridge City, Ind., telegraphed on the 28th ult., to his agent in Aberdeen, Scotland, got an answer, telegraphed further explanations and received a second answer, all in less than four hours.

A woman was arrested in Rochester, N. Y., the other day, for stealing a book. The detectives visited her room and found that she had amassed an extensive collection of metaphysical and theological treatises without consulting the booksellers.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

One of our citizens who has been troubled with a severe cold on the lungs, effected his recovery in the following simple manner: He boiled a little boneset and hoarhound together and drank freely of the tea before going to bed. The next day he took five pills, put one kind of plaster on his breast, another under his arms, and still another on his back. Under advice from an experienced old lady he took all these off with an oyster knife in the afternoon, and slapped on a mustard paste instead. His mother put some onion drafts on his feet and gave him a lump of tar to swallow. Then he put some hot bricks to his feet went to bed. Next morning, another old lady came in with a bottle of goose oil, and gave him a dose of it in a quill, and an aunt arrived about the same time from Bethel, with a bundle of sweet fern which she made into a tea and gave him every half hour until noon, when he took a big dose of salts. After dinner his wife who had seen a fine old lady of great experience in doctoring, on Franklin street, gave him two pills of her make, about the size of an English walnut and of a singular shape, and two tablespoonfuls of home made balsam to keep them down. Then he took a half pint of hot rum at the suggestion of an old sea captain in the next house, and steamed his legs with an alcohol bath. At this crisis two of the neighbors arrived, who saw at once that his blood was out of order, and gave him a half gallon of spearmint tea, and a big dose of castor oil. Before going to bed he took eight of a new kind of pill, wrapped about his neck a flannel soaked in hot vinegar and salt, and had feathers burnt on a shovel in his room. He is now thoroughly cured, and full of gratitude. We wish our readers to cut this out and keep it where it can be readily found when danger threatens.—[Danbury News.

To Carriage Painters

A large stock of

Masury's Fine Colors

IN JAPAN.

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices,

BLOOD & ROWE.

191 Exchange St.

Nov7

Portland Machine Works,

W. H. FESSENDEN, Proprietor.

STEAM ENGINES,

Marine, Stationary, and Portable

Boilers and Tanks, Gongs, Mill Work, and General Machinery,

15 COMMERCIAL STREET, Portland, Me.

nov16 3m

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Third Session of the Forty-second Congress.

SECOND ADDITIONAL CONVENTION to the Convention relative to the amelioration of the Postal Intercourse, concluded between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, signed at Berne October 11, 1867.

The opportunity being offered to the postal administrations of the United States of America and of Switzerland, to introduce an exchange of closed mails via Bremen or Hamburg at lower transit rates than those now in force by the British-Belgian route, the governments of the United States of America and of Switzerland have resolved to open the new routes above mentioned to the correspondence of the two countries under the following conditions:

ARTICLE 1.

The letters from the United States of America for Switzerland, and vice versa, which the senders may desire to have transmitted via Bremen or Hamburg, shall be chargeable with the following rates:

1st. Eight cents per single rate for letters originating in the United States.

2d. Forty centimes per single rate for letters originating in Switzerland.

For letters unpaid or insufficiently paid, are reserved the extra charges provided by Article 7 of the convention of October 11, 1867.

ARTICLE 2.

All letters from the United States of America for Switzerland, and vice versa, for which the senders shall not have requested transmission via Bremen or Hamburg, [or in open mails via France,] shall continue to be sent in closed mails by the British-Belgian route, and subjected to the rates fixed by Article 1 of the additional convention of February 7, 1870.

ARTICLE 3.

In case future abatements in transit expenses admit of a reduction in the present rates on letters exchanged between the United States and Switzerland, the postal administrations of the two contracting countries are authorized to fix, by common accord, the respective reduced rates and to take the necessary measures to place them to the profit of the public of the two countries.

ARTICLE 4.

The present convention, which shall be considered as a second supplement to the convention of October 11, 1867, shall enter into operation July 1, 1872.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in Berne the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
The Federal Department of Posts and Telegraphs.
F. CHALLET-VENEL.
[SEAL.]

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, May 6th, 1872.
[SEAL.]

[Translation.]

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation makes known by these presents:

That it has approved and consented to the above convention. In faith of which the present have been signed by the President and the Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation, and sealed with the seal of the Federal Council, at Berne, the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council.
The President of the Confederation,
WELTI.
[SEAL.] The Chancellor of the Confederation,
SCHIESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 2.]

AN ACT authorizing the construction of railroad-bridges across the Mobile river and other navigable streams tributary to Mobile bay, in accordance with the acts of the legislature of the State of Alabama, and to establish them as post-roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be and the same is hereby given to the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company to erect one or more draw-bridges over the Mobile river and other navigable streams tributary to Mobile bay, in accordance with the acts of the legislature of Alabama and the operating said company: Provided, That the said draw-bridges shall be so constructed as not to interfere with the free or to materially obstruct the free navigation of said streams, beyond what is necessary in order to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction, or alleged obstruction, to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of the State of Alabama in which any portion of said obstruction or bridges touches: And provided also, That said draw-bridges shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats, and in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

Sec. 2. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be known and recognized as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridges.

Sec. 3. That all railway companies desiring to use said bridges shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

Sec. 4. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges is hereby expressly reserved; and that any bridge or bridges constructed under this act shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and the said bridges shall be, at all times, so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels through and under them; and the said bridges shall be changed, at the cost and expense of the owners thereof, from time to time, as Congress may direct, so as to preserve the free and convenient navigation of said river; and the authority to erect and continue said bridges shall be subject to revocation by law whenever the public good shall, in the judgment of Congress, so require.

Approved, December 24 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 3.]

AN ACT for the reduction of officers and expenses of the internal revenue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, or at such time prior thereto, in the districts respectively, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may find practicable, the offices of assessor and assistant assessor of internal revenue shall cease to exist, the duties heretofore imposed by law on assessors and assistant assessors, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be and the same are hereby transferred to and imposed upon collectors of internal revenue, to be performed by them or their deputies; and that all reports required by law to be made to the said assessors and assistant assessors shall be made to the said collectors, or to their deputies; and that each of said assessors shall, prior to the date aforesaid, and at the time set therefor by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, transfer to such revenue officer as may be designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for that purpose all books, papers, and other property belonging to the government in his possession, other than that of his assistant assessors, and shall file with his final account an inventory thereof in detail, with the receipt of said revenue officer therefor; and from the time set for said transfer, his office and that of his assistants shall cease.

Sec. 2. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and required to make the inquiries, determinations, and assessments of the following taxes, to wit:

For deficiencies imposed by the provisions of section twenty of an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by subsequent acts.

Semi-annually upon the deposits, capital, and circulation of each person, bank, association, company, or corporation engaged in the business of banking, imposed by the provisions of section one hundred and ten of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty four, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts.

Upon articles provided for in section five and in the first proviso of section fourteen of an act entitled "An act to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Upon tobacco, snuff, and cigars, provided for in section sixty of an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by section thirty-one of an act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Upon legacies and successions, and of all other internal-revenue taxes liable to be assessed, or accruing under the provisions of former acts; and the said Commissioner shall certify such assessments, when made, to the proper collectors, respectively, who shall proceed to collect and account for taxes so certified in the same manner as assessments on lists are now collected and accounted for.

Sec. 3. That all special taxes imposed by law, accruing after April thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, including the tax on stills, or worms, shall be paid by stamps denoting the tax, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and required to procure appropriate stamps for the payment of such taxes; and the provisions of sections twenty-six and one hundred and one of an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and all other provisions of law relating to the preparation and issue of stamps for distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, and cigars, so far as applicable, are hereby extended, so as to include such stamps, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations relative thereto. Every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, who is thereby made liable to a special tax, except tobacco peddlers, shall place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business all stamps denoting the payment of said special tax; and any person who shall, through negligence, fail to so place and keep said stamp, shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a penalty equal to the special tax for which his business rendered him liable, and the costs of prosecution; but in no case shall said penalty be less than ten dollars. And where the failure to comply with the foregoing provision of law shall be through willful neglect or refusal, then the penalty shall be double the amount above prescribed: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall change, or in any way affect, the liability of any person for exercising or carrying on any trade, business, or profession, or doing any act for the exercising, carrying on, or doing of which a special tax is imposed by law, without the payment thereof.

Sec. 4. That each collector of internal revenue shall, under regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, place and keep conspicuously in his office for public inspection, an alphabetical list of the names of all persons who shall have paid special taxes within his district, and shall state thereon the time, place, and business for which such special taxes have been made.

Sec. 5. That section one hundred and ten of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as subsequently amended, is so amended that the returns therein required to be made shall be rendered to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the first day of December and the first day of June, in duplicate; one copy of which shall be transmitted to the collector of the proper district, and one copy to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 6. That the act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes" approved July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by subsequent acts be further amended as follows, to-wit:

That section five be amended so that the duplicate statement therein required to be retained by the assistant assessor of the district shall, from and after the time when the office of said assistant assessor shall cease, be transmitted by the collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

That section nineteen be amended so that one of the duplicate returns therein required to be sent to the assistant assessor of the district shall, from and after the time when the office of said assistant assessor shall cease, be transmitted by the collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

That section twenty-eight be so amended that all of the additional commission of one-half of one per centum therein allowed shall be paid to the collector receiving the tax on all spirits produced after the office of the assessor shall cease under the provisions of this act: Provided, That the total net compensation of collectors as now fixed by law shall not be thereby increased.

That section fifty-nine be so amended that in case any peddler shall fail to exhibit a proper certificate from the collector of his or her district, and fails to show cause why the property seized shall not be forfeited, proceedings for its forfeiture shall be taken and had under the general provisions of the internal-revenue laws relating to forfeitures.

That the provisions of section one hundred and three be extended and made applicable to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. That section forty-three of an act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 8. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, require that each collector of internal revenue shall, before entering upon the duties prescribed by this act, give additional bond, conditioned that said collector shall faithfully perform the duties of his office according to the provisions of existing laws or of laws hereafter enacted.

Sec. 9. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be, and hereby is, authorized to designate one of the heads of division as chief clerk of the bureau without additional compensation.

Approved, December 24, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.]

AN ACT to provide for holding adjourned terms of the supreme court of Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona may hold adjourned terms thereof at any time and place in said Territory agreed upon by a majority of the judges of said court at any regular term thereof. The order for an adjourned term shall be signed by a majority of the judges thereof at a regular term of said court and entered upon the minutes of the court, and any business which such court might do at any regular term thereof may be done at such adjourned term; and the clerk of said court shall be entitled to such mileage for attendance at such adjourned term as is by law allowed the marshal of the district of Arizona for his attendance upon the courts in said Territory.

Approved, December 24, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 5.]

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three for the purposes hereinafter expressed, namely:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For the manufacture, engraving, and printing of postal cards for the service of the quarter ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy three, fifty thousand dollars.

For registry-locks, to be used on through-mail routes for pouches containing registered letters, three thousand dollars.

COAST SURVEY.

For replacing old and worn-out vessels for service in the Coast Survey, one hundred and fifty-thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and Lake Champlain, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy and petty officers and men of the navy employed in the work, twenty thousand dollars.

CENSUS.

For a deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of the ninth census, twelve thousand dollars.

REBEL RAM "ALBEMARLE."

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay the captors of the rebel ram "Albemarle" in accordance with the decree of the district court of the United States for the District of Columbia, two hundred and two thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars and ninety cents.

PATENT OFFICE.

For photo-lithographing or otherwise producing copies of drawings of current and back issues of patents from the Patent Office, and for reproducing back numbers of the Patent Office Gazette, twenty thousand dollars.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the expenditures made by the board of public works of the District of Columbia for paving roadway, and curbing and paving sidewalks, grading, sewerage, and other improvements upon and adjoining the property of the United States in the District of Columbia, one million two hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred, and twenty dollars and ninety-two cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary: Provided, That all payments under this appropriation shall be made only upon vouchers approved by the officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds of the District, after full examination and measurement of the said improvements and the approval of the prices claimed therefor: And provided further, That the said board of public works be, and they are, hereby, prohibited from incurring or contracting further liabilities on behalf of the United States in the improvement of streets, avenues and reservations beyond the amount of appropriations previously made by Congress, and from entering into any contract touching such improvements on behalf of the United States, except in pursuance of appropriations made by Congress.

Approved, January 8, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 9.]

AN ACT to amend section twelve of an act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of shipping-commissioners," &c., approved June seven, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twelve of the act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of shipping-commissioners," &c., approved June seven, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be amended by adding to said section the following proviso: "Provided further, That this section shall not apply to masters of vessels when engaged in trade between the United States and the British North American possessions, or the West India islands, or the Republic of Mexico."

Approved, January 15, 1873.

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For the year 1873 Grand pianos, by year, $12; Upright pianos, by year $12; [illegible] $8; Grand pianos, single [illegible] $5; [illegible] single tuning, $4; Square pianos, single tuning, $2.

Pianos tuned by the year, [illegible] in advance, [illegible] each time. Regulating and repairing charged by [illegible]. Orders left [illegible]

EDUARDO LE ANGNER

dec18

of the bridge that can be safely and conveniently reached at that stage; and that said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the stationary spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw before or after the passage of trains.

Detailed Regulations arranged between the Post-office Department of the United States of America and the Post-office Department of Denmark, for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at Washington the 1st day of December, 1871, and at Copenhagen the 7th day of November, 1871.

ARTICLE I.

The offices for the exchange of the mails shall be: On the part of the United States, (1) New York; (2) Chicago. On the part of Denmark: (1) Copenhagen; (2) the travelling office between Korsoer and Kiel.

The exchange offices of New York and Chicago shall make up closed mails for the exchange offices of (1) Copenhagen, (2) the travelling office between Korsoer and Kiel; and these Danish offices shall make up closed mails for New York and Chicago.

ARTICLE II.

Each mail exchanged between the two administrations shall be accompanied with a letter-bill, showing the postages, &c., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. The form of this letter-bill shall follow the models A and B, hereto annexed, and shall consecutively be numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year.

The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next dispatch.

ARTICLE III.

The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter-bill. Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette, and number corresponding to the letter-bill.

ARTICLE IV.

When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the dispatching office, by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

ARTICLE V.

Registered correspondence shall be described in a register-list, following the models C and D, hereto annexed.

All registered letters shall be enveloped together in a strong paper, securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the words "*Registered*" or "*Recommanderet*," and placed in the mail.

The blank in the letter-bill for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled by letters and figures expressing the number.

In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter-bill shall be filled with the word "*nihil*" or "*nil*."

ARTICLE VI.

The registered letters dispatched shall be acknowledged immediately by the receiving office. If the verification by the receiving office shall disclose an error of any kind in the register-list, it shall be also by the first mail notified to the dispatching office.

ARTICLE VII.

All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate, by stamp or writing thereon, the office of origin, and the unpaid letters so exchanged shall also be stamped with the name of the dispatching office of exchange.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped "*Paid all*," in the United States, and "*Franko*," in Denmark.

Registered articles shall be stamped "*Registered*," in the United States, and "*Recommanderet*," in Denmark. Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped "*Insufficiently paid*," in the United States, and "*Utilstrækkelig frankeret*," in Denmark, and the amount of the deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

Correspondence dispatched by the direct line between the respective countries shall be stamped "*Direct service*," or "*Service direct*."

When dispatched *via* Germany, it shall be stamped to indicate German transit.

ARTICLE VIII.

The two post departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amounts thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid; and until such lists are furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence for foreign countries in transit through the country to which the mail is sent.

Such lists shall also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the respective offices and the conditions thereof.

ARTICLE IX.

The respective exchange offices shall mark in *red ink*, in the upper left corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the postage due for exterior service to the country through which the same are forwarded, and in the same manner, but in *black ink* shall mark the amount due for postage to the forwarding office upon the unpaid letters so sent in transit.

ARTICLE X.

Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mails through the United States or through Denmark, and which are insufficiently paid shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid; but letters and other correspondence originating in foreign countries, and addressed to the United States or to Denmark, respectively, on which the foreign and international postage charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded through the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

ARTICLE XI.

The letters and all registered articles mutually returned as not deliverable shall be accompanied by a statement exhibiting the number of ordinary letters and the number of addresses of the registered articles so returned, and the aggregate amount reclaimed thereon from the dispatching office, which statement shall be verified and acknowledged as early as practicable.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transmitted by either administration in closed mails, and which shall be returned to the dispatching office as not deliverable, shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit, upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the reduction.

No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

ARTICLE XII.

All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which dispatched it. The receiving office shall also correct accordingly, in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter-bill relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination, or returned for the amount, if any, originally charged against the receiving office.

ARTICLE XIII.

The dispatching exchange office shall state on the letter-bills to the intermediate exchange offices the exact number of single rates of letters, or weight if required, and the total weight of the other correspondence, which shall be dispatched in closed mails.

ARTICLE XIV.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter-bills in the proper money of the dispatching office; but the international postages on the unpaid or insufficiently paid letters shall be computed in the money of the receiving country. In entering the foreign charges on the letter-bill in the money of the dispatching office, the cent of the United States and 1 4-5 skilling of Denmark shall be taken as equivalents.

ARTICLE XV.

The quarterly accounts shall be prepared by the respective postal administrations, and shall be based upon the acknowledgements of receipt. A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definite results as well for the debt and credit, shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the post-office of Denmark.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that so long as no accounts are kept between the Post-office departments of the two countries of the international postages on the correspondence exchanged between them so much of the preceding articles as relates to the preparation and adjustment of the postal accounts shall not be taken to include or comprise the international postages in such adjustment.

The forms for accounting such postages shall be arranged by mutual agreement whenever either office shall claim accounts of the international postages, to be kept and settled as provided in Article IX. of the convention. But the amount of postage or other tax for exterior service accruing to, or reclaimed by, either department as well as any sum or sums advanced, by one country for and on account of the other, shall, nevertheless, be stated and settled quarterly in the manner herein before prescribed.

ARTICLE XVII.

These detailed regulations shall be ratified on the part of the United States by the Postmaster-General, and on the part of Denmark by the Royal Director-General of Posts.

Done at Copenhagen, in duplicate original, this 7th day of November, 1871 and at Washington this 1st day of December, 1871.

[SEAL.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.
[SEAL.] DANNESKJOLD SAMSOE.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the first section of the act of Congress approved the eleventh of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to provide for the execution of treaties between the United States and foreign nations respecting consular jurisdiction over the crews of vessels of such foreign nations in the waters and ports of the United States" it is provided that before that act shall take effect as to the ships and vessels of any particular nation having such treaty with the United States, the President of the United States shall have been satisfied that similar provisions have been made for the execution of such treaty by the other contracting party, and shall have issued his proclamation to that effect, declaring that act to be in force as to such nation.

And whereas due inquiry having been made, and a satisfactory answer having been received that similar provisions are in force in the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

Done at the city of Washington this seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one
[SEAL.] thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 1.]

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for a more effective system of quarantine on the Southern and Gulf coasts.

Whereas experience has proved that the present system of quarantine on the southern and gulf coasts is insufficient to prevent the ravages of yellow fever in the cities and towns of that section, Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to detail one or more medical officers of the regular army, who shall during the coming season, visit each town or port on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast, which is subject or liable to invasions of yellow fever, and shall confer with the authorities of such port or town, with reference to the establishment of a more uniform and effective system of quarantine, and who shall ascertain all facts having reference to the outbreaks of this disease in such ports or towns, and whether any system of quarantine be likely to be effective in preventing invasions of [illegible] fever, and, if so, what system will least interfere with the interests of commerce at said ports; [illegible] also, a detailed report on this subject [illegible] of War, [illegible] the [illegible] Congress, [illegible] in December, [illegible]

Approved, June 6, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one, power is given to the President of the United States, when, in his judgment, the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State, for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid; and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection aforesaid and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence either to overthrow or to set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State and of the United States within such State; and whenever, by reason of said causes, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable;

And whereas such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the Government of the United States;

And whereas by said act of Congress it is provided that before the President shall suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclamation commanding such insurgents to disperse;

And whereas on the twelfth day of the present month of October the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting therein, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in the State of South Carolina and commanding thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized;

And whereas the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within the counties aforesaid have not dispersed and retired peaceably to their respective homes, and have not delivered to the marshal of the United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them, for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid;

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within any one of said counties, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received by me, through Don Mauricio Lopez Roberts Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Spain, that the government of that country has abolished the discriminating duties heretofore imposed on merchandise imported from all other countries, excepting the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, into Spain and the adjacent islands, in vessels of the United States, said abolition to take effect from and after the third day of January next:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the act of Congress approved June 25, 1868, constituted, on and after that date, eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States;

And whereas on the nineteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, by executive proclamation, it was directed that from and after that date no reduction should be made in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor;

And whereas it is now represented to me that the act of Congress and the proclamation aforesaid have not been strictly observed by all officers of the government having charge of such laborers, workmen and mechanics:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby again call attention to the act of Congress aforesaid, and direct all officers of the executive department of the government having charge of the employment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States to make no reduction in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of the reduction of the hours of labor.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord
[SEAL.] one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the act of Congress, approved May 22, 1872, removes all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Congresses and officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States; and whereas it is represented to me that there are now pending in the several circuit and district courts of the United States proceedings by quo warranto, under the fourteenth section of the act of Congress approved May 31, 1870, to remove from office certain persons who are alleged to hold said offices in violation of the provisions of said article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also penal prosecutions against such persons under the fifteenth section of the act of Congress aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby direct all district attorneys having charge of such proceedings and prosecutions to dismiss and discontinue the same, except as to persons who may be embraced in the exceptions named in the act of Congress first above cited.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thou-
[SEAL.] sand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 129.]

AN ACT for the better security of bank reserves, and to facilitate bank clearing house exchanges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from national banking associations, in sums not less than ten thousand dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars; which certificates shall be payable on demand in United States notes, at the place where the deposits were made.

Sec. 2. That the United States notes so deposited in the treasury of the United States shall not be counted as part of the legal reserve; but the certificates issued therefor may be held and counted by national banks as part of their legal reserve; and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing-house balances at the places where the deposits therefor were made.

Sec. 3. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize any expansion or contraction of the currency; and the United States notes for which such certificates are issued, or other United States notes of like amount, shall be held as special deposits in the treasury, and used only for the redemption of such certificates.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 142.]

AN ACT for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the lands remaining undisposed of in the reservation made for the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan by the treaty of July thirty first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be restored to market by proper notice, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That said unoccupied lands shall be open to homestead entry for six months from the passage of this act by Indians only of said tribes who shall have not made selections or purchases under said treaty, including such members of said tribes as have become of age since the expiration of the ten years named in the treaty; and any Indian so entitled shall be permitted to make his homestead entry at the local office within the six months aforesaid of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one-quarter section of minimum, or eighty acres of double minimum land, on making proper proof of his right under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That the collector of customs for the district in which said land is situated is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty to select for such minor children as would be entitled under this law as heirs of any Indian.

Sec. 3. That all actual, permanent, bona fide settlers on any of said lands who settled prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be entitled to enter either under the homestead laws or to pay for at the minimum or double minimum price, as the case may be, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of the former or eighty acres of the latter class of land on making proof of his settlement and continued residence before the expiration of six months from the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. That all selections by Indians heretofore made and regularly reported and recognized as valid and proper by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall be patented to the respective Indians making the same; and all sales heretofore made and reported where the same are regular and not in conflict with such selections, or with any other valid adverse right, except of the United States, are hereby confirmed, and patents shall issue thereon as in other cases according to law.

Sec. 5. That immediately after the expiration of said six months, the Secretary shall proceed to restore the remaining lands to market by public notice, [illegible] the [illegible] any grant of lands [illegible] by any railroad company.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

CONVENTION between the United States and the German Empire. Respecting Consuls and Trade-marks. Signed December 11, 1871; Exchanged April 29, 1872; Proclaimed June 1, 1872.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the German Empire, relating to the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of consuls, and to the protection of trade-marks, was signed at Berlin on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by their respective plenipotentiaries:

And whereas a protocol thereto was signed by the said plenipotentiaries on the twenty-ninth day of April last; which convention and protocol, in the English and German languages, are, word for word, as follows:

The President of the United States of America, and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, led by the wish to define the rights, privileges, immunities, and duties of the respective consular agents have agreed upon the conclusion of a consular convention, and for that purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries, namely:

The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said States near his Majesty the Emperor of Germany; his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, Bernhard Konig, his Privy Councillor of Legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Each of the contracting parties agrees to receive from the other consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

ARTICLE II.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall be reciprocally received and recognized, on the presentation of their commissions, in the forms established in their respective countries. The necessary exequatur for the exercise of their functions shall be furnished to them free of charge, and, on the exhibition of this instrument, they shall be admitted at once, and without difficulty, by the territorial authorities federal, state, or communal, judicial, or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted. The government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw the same on a statement of the reasons for which it has thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE III.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all privileges, exemptions, and immunities which have been granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation. Consular officers, not being citizens of the country where they are accredited, shall enjoy, in the country of their residence, personal immunity from arrest or imprisonment, except in the case of crimes, exemption from military billetings and contributions, from military service of every sort, and other public duties, and from all direct or personal or sumptuary taxes, or duties, and contributions, whether federal, state, or municipal. If, however, the said consular officers are or become owners of property in the country in which they reside or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts, and to the same jurisdiction, as citizens of the country, property-holders, or merchants. But under no circumstances shall their official income be subject to any tax. Consular officers who engage in commerce shall not plead their consular privileges to avoid their commercial liabilities. Consular officers of either character shall not in any event be interfered with in the exercise of their official functions, further than is indispensable for the administration of the laws of the country.

ARTICLE IV.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices, or of their dwellings the arms of their nation, with the proper inscription indicative of the office. And they may also hoist the flag of their country on the consular edifice, except in places where a legation of their country is established.

They may also hoist their flag on board any vessel employed by them in port for the discharge of their duty.

ARTICLE V.

The consular archives shall be at all times inviolable, and under no pretence whatever shall the local authorities be allowed to examine or seize the papers forming part of them. When however, a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept in a separate enclosure.

The offices and dwellings of consuls missi, who are not citizens of the country of their residence shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, except in the case of the pursuit for crimes, under any pretext invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no event shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

ARTICLE VI.

In the event of the death, prevention, or absence of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the respective authorities in Germany or in the United States, may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting, they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted by this convention to the incumbents.

ARTICLE VII.

Consuls-general and consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint vice-consuls and consular agents in the cities, ports, and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of Germany, of the United States, or any other country. They shall be furnished with a commission by the consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act, or by the government of the country which he represents. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Article III.

ARTICLE VIII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have the right to apply to the authorities of the respective countries whether federal or local, judicial or executive, within the extent of their consular district, for the redress of any infraction of the treaties and conventions existing between the two countries, or of international law; to ask information of said authorities, and to address said authorities to the end of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen, especially in cases of the absence of the latter; in which cases such consuls, etc., shall be presumed to be their legal representatives. If due notice should not be taken of such application, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE IX.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the two countries, or their chancellors, shall have the right, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country—

1. To take at their office or dwelling, at the residence of the parties, or on board of vessels of their own nation, the depositions of the captains and crews, of passengers on board of them, of merchants, or any other citizens of their own country.

2. To receive and verify unilateral acts, wills, and bequests of their countrymen, and any and all acts of agreement entered upon between citizens of their own country and between such citizens and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside; and also all contracts between the latter, provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation by which the said consular officers are appointed.

All such acts of agreement and other instruments, and also copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated by such consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent under his official seal, shall be received by public officials and in courts of justice as legal documents, or as authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up or authenticated by competent public officers of one or the other of the two countries.

ARTICLE X.

In case of the death of any citizen of Germany in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States in the German Empire, without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

The said consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors, until they are duly represented.

In all successions to inheritances citizens of each of the contracting parties shall pay in the country of the other such duties only as they would be liable to pay, if they were citizens of the country in which the property is situated or the judicial administration of the same may be exercised.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the two countries are exclusively charged with the inventorying and the safe-keeping of goods and effects of every kind left by sailors or passengers on ships of their nation, who die either on board ship or on land, during the voyage or in the port of destination.

ARTICLE XII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall be at liberty to go to either in person or by proxy on board vessels of their nation admitted to entry and to examine the officers and crews, to examine the ships' papers, to receive declarations concerning their voyage, their destination and the incidents of the voyage; also to draw up manifests and lists of freight, to facilitate the entry and clearance of their vessels, and finally to accompany the said officers or crews before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them as their interpreters or agents.

The judicial authorities and custom-house officials shall in no case proceed to the examination or search of merchant-vessels without having given previous notice to the consular officers of the nation to which the said vessels belong, in order to enable the said consular officers to be present.

They shall also give due notice to the said consular officers in order to enable them to be present at any depositions or statements to be made in courts of law or before local magistrates, by officers or persons belonging to the crew, thus to prevent errors or false interpretations which might impede the correct administration of justice. The notice to consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall name the hour fixed for such proceedings. Upon the non-appearance of the said officers or their representatives, the case may be proceeded with in their absence.

ARTICLE XIII.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant-vessels of their nation, and shall have the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to determine differences of every kind which may arise either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers, and crews, and specially in reference to wages and the execution of mutual contracts. Neither any court or authority shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences, except in cases where the differences on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port, or on shore, or when persons other than the officers and crew of the vessel are parties to the disturbance.

Except as aforesaid, the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of efficient aid to the consuls, when they may ask it in order to arrest and hold all persons, whose names are borne on the ship's articles, and whom they may deem it necessary to detain. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls, addressed in writing to the local authorities and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and shall be held during the whole time of their stay in the port, at the disposal of the consuls. Their release shall be granted only at the request of the consuls, made in writing.

The expenses of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consuls.

ARTICLE XIV.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors and all other persons making part of the crews of ships-of-war or merchant-vessels of their nation, who may be guilty or be accused of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country.

To that end, the consuls of Germany in the United States shall apply to either the federal, state, or municipal courts or authorities; and the consuls of the United States in Germany shall apply to any of the competent authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by an official extract of the register of the vessel and the list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the men whom they claim belong to said crew. Upon such request alone thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consuls, the deserter (not being citizens of the country where the demand is made either at the time of their shipping or of their arrival in the port) shall be given up to the consuls. All aid and protection shall be furnished them for the pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall be taken to the prisons of the country and there detained at the request and at the expense of the consuls, until the said consuls may find an opportunity of sending them away.

If, however, such opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XV.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the respective countries. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen, or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ARTICLE XVI.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the government, or owned by a citizen of one of the two contracting parties being wrecked or cast on shore, on the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the consuls-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such consular agency, they shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the German Empire shall take place in accordance with the laws of Germany; and reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to German vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the United States shall take place in accordance with the laws of the United States.

The consular authorities have in both countries to intervene only to superintend the proceedings having reference to the repair and revictualling, or if necessary, to the sale of the vessel wrecked or cast on shore.

For the intervention of the local authorities no charges shall be made except such as in similar cases are paid by vessels of the nation.

In case of a doubt concerning the nationality of the [illegible] the local authorities [illegible] provided for in this [illegible] goods not [illegible] the country where the wreck [illegible] free of [illegible] duties.

JOB

PRINTING.

THE BANGOR

DAILY

WHIG AND COURIER,

OFFICE,

Kenduskeag Bridge.

ALL KINDS

OF

PLAIN AND FANCY

Job Printing

EXECUTED

WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

We have all the Facilities

FOR DOING

Job Work,

TO BE FOUND

THIS SIDE OF BOSTON,

And shall endeavor at all times, to see that Work is promptly and faithfully done; and hope to receive sufficient additional patronage to remunerate us for the large outlay and expense incurred to promote the

Comfort of our Customers,

And save them the trouble of climbing two or three flights of stairs, to procure a job of Printing.

WE INTEND TO KEEP UP

WITH THE MODERN

IMPROVEMENTS

AND

Give our Customers as Good Work as can be Secured.

We have now in our Office, among other Material, a

Babcock Steam Power Press;
Babcock Steam Power Half-Medium Jobber
Babcock Quarter-Medium Jobber;
Babcock Eighth-Medium Jobber;
Gordon Franklin Card and Bill-Head Press;
Ruggles Rotary Card and Bill-Head Press;
Large and Small Hand Presses;
Ruggles Paper Cutter;
Ruggles Rotary Card Cutter, &c. &c.

And are constantly receiving

Additions of Type

FROM

Philadelphia, New York and Boston Foundries

We are Prepared to Execute in the Best Style,

MAMMOTH POSTERS,
HAND BILLS,
SHOP BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS,
WAY BILLS,
BILL HEADS
BILLS OF FARE
LABELS OF ALL KINDS,
BANK CHECKS,
BANK BOOKS,
BLANK NOTES,
BILLS OF LADING
INSURANCE BLANKS,
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SURVEYORS BILLS,
WOOD BILLS,
MILK BILLS,
SCHOOL BILLS
INVOICES, &c

WEDDING, VISITING,

AND

BUSINESS CARDS

OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND QUALITIES,

As cheap as any other establishment in this vicinity

Persons wishing for work in our line are invited to call, as we can suit them, both as to Style and Price.

PRINTING DONE

WITH

Black, Blue, or Red Ink,

OR WITH

TWO OR MORE COLORS

And particular attention paid to

BRONZE WORK.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 1,

[illegible]

BANGOR, ME.

European and North American Railway

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

1872—73

Commencing MONDAY, [illegible] Train leaves Bangor [illegible] St. John and intermediate [illegible] is due at St. John at [illegible] P. M.

Returning, will leave St. John [illegible] be due at Bangor at [illegible] P. M.

A mixed train will leave [illegible] except[illegible] for St. [illegible] passenger cars [illegible] at [illegible] P. M. [illegible]

Returning, (daily Sundays [illegible]) St. John at [illegible] P. M. [illegible] 7.30 A. M.

The mixed trains leaving [illegible] Saturdays will [illegible] leaving there [illegible]

Trains will leave Bangor [illegible] and [illegible] M.

Trains from Oldtown [illegible] and 8.45 A. M. [illegible]

Bangor, Dec. [illegible]

Maine Central [illegible]

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

DEC. 2, 1872.

Passenger trains for Portland [illegible] 7.15 A. M. [illegible] either [illegible] Portland and [illegible] road to Boston [illegible]

Night Express [illegible] Augusta leave at [illegible] P. M. [illegible]

Mixed train [illegible]

Freight train for Portland [illegible] A. M., arrive in Boston [illegible]

Passenger trains are [illegible] A. M. [illegible]

Mixed train from Waterville [illegible]

Passenger train from Boston and [illegible]

Freight [illegible] at 1.00 P. M.

Augusta [illegible]

Bangor and Piscataquis [illegible]

1872—73.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY [illegible] will run as follows:

Leaving Bangor [illegible] A. M. [illegible] P. M., [illegible] Foxcroft [illegible] Guilford at [illegible] P. M.

Returning, leave Guilford [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M., [illegible]

[illegible] Guilford arrives in Bangor [illegible] with the Night Express [illegible] Night Express train from [illegible] to connect with [illegible] for Guilford, where stages [illegible] Moosehead Lake.

[illegible] with the [illegible] Lake

Bangor, Dec. 10th, [illegible]

International Steamship Co.

EASTPORT, CALAIS, AND [illegible]

DIGBY, WINDSOR AND [illegible]

Summer Arrangement. Three Trips [illegible]

On and after MONDAY [illegible] the steamers [illegible] will leave [illegible] every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6.00 P. M. [illegible]

[illegible] at Eastport for St. Andrews, [illegible] Woodstock and Houlton. [illegible] Digby, Annapolis, [illegible] N. S., Fredericton [illegible]

Freight received on days of sailing until 4 o'clock, P. M.

[illegible] A. R. STUBBS [illegible]

Maine Steamship Company

New Arrangement.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE

On and after the 18th [illegible] the steamers DIRIGO and FRANCONIA [illegible] as follows:

Leave Galt's Wharf, Portland, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., and leave Pier 38, East River, New York every Monday and Thursday [illegible]

The Dirigo and Franconia are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. [illegible]

Goods forwarded to and from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, and all parts of Maine. Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the days they leave Portland.

For freight or passage apply to [illegible]

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

THROUGH LINE TO

California and China

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers leave [illegible]

10th, 20th, and 30th

[illegible]

For JAPAN AND CHINA [illegible]

[illegible] CANAL Street, North River [illegible]

F. R. BABY [illegible]

J. S. & C. L. BARTLETT & CO., Agents, 16 Broad Street, Boston, [illegible] BLAKE, 8 Central [illegible] Bangor.

June 5th, 1873

Portland & Boston Steamers

The STAUNCH AND SEA GOING [illegible]

John Brooks and [illegible]

Leaving Atlantic Wharf, Portland, [illegible] days excepted,

At 7 o'clock P. M.

Returning leave India Wharf, Boston, at 5 o'clock P. M.

These Steamers have been [illegible] steam apparatus for heating [illegible] and now afford the most convenient [illegible] means of transportation between [illegible]

Passengers by this long established line obtain every comfort and convenience [illegible] the [illegible] inconvenience of arriving late at night.

Freight taken at low rates.

Mark goods care P. S. Packet Co.

Fare $1.50. State Rooms [illegible]

J. B. COYLE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, Portland.

W. L. BILLINGS, Agent.

April 2, 1872

ROYAL HOTEL

FORMERLY STUBBS'

Opposite Custom House and Public Square,

Prince William Street

ST. JOHN, N. B.

DURING the past winter this house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and it will be reopened in the next [illegible]

Having secured the services of [illegible] as manager, the proprietor [illegible] to the comfort of [illegible] give entire satisfaction.

Terms $2.50 per day.

THOMAS F. RAYMOND [illegible]

April 22

This is to give notice, That on the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant [illegible] was issued against the estate of [illegible] Bangor, in the County of Penobscot [illegible] who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition, filed [illegible] that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Bangor, before [illegible] Register, on the [illegible] day of [illegible] at ten o'clock, A. M.

[illegible]

Deputy U S Marshal [illegible]

Jan7

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of FREDERICK H. HURD [illegible]

At Portland, in said District on the [illegible] January A. D. 1873, before [illegible] Judge of said District Court.

District of Maine, ss. Upon the petition of Frederick H. Hurd, of [illegible] Waldo, and State of Maine, [illegible] has complied with all the requirements of law [illegible] and praying that the decree of the Court may be entered against him [illegible] Bankruptcy [illegible] discharged [illegible] it is ORDERED That notice thereof be given by publishing the same in the Republican Journal and Bangor [illegible] Courier, and that a hearing will be had at Portland, on the fourth day of [illegible] 1873 [illegible]

Witness the Honorable EDWARD FOX, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at Portland, in said District on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1873.

WM. P. PREBLE [illegible]

Clerk of the District Court for said District.

jan11 3w